THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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ENGLISH POLITICS.

Preparing to Dissolve Parliament on Monday.

RUSHING NEEDFUL LEGISLATION.

Lord Rosebery Makes a Speech—The Downfall of His Government Explained—He will Now Await Salisbury's Mistakes.

London, July 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, the newly appointed first lord of the treasury, stated that he had hoped that Parliament would be prorogued on Saturday, and would formally dissolve on Monday, but the colonial boundaries bill and the extradition bill must be passed before the dissolution could take place. He hoped that the naval works bill also would be passed.

Mr. Balfour announced the first business of the government would be to vote such supplies as would enable the elections to take place without inconvenience to public service.

The House agreed to a vote for an appropriation on account of the maintenance of the civil service and the navy.

The army estimates were then taken up, when Mr. Dalziel asked whether it was the intention of the government to provide a sufficient supply of amunition.

Mr. Balfour said that some increase in the estimates would be asked. Sir Chas. Dilke said there had been a great deal of needless concealment in regard to the supply of small arms and ammunition. There had never been a sufficient supply of these and there was none now. The foreign governments knew this perfectly well, and were taking advantage of it.

Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, late Secretary of State for War, denied that the supply of small arms and ammunition was deficient. He was greatly grieved he said, at the recent adverse vote of the House after he had given definite assurances upon that subject as based upon the opinion of the country's principal military adviser. He claimed that the action of the House was unconstitutional. Mr. Balfour said it was dangerous doctrine that the gentleman who was responsible to the House was not the minister of war, but merely one of the officials of the war office.

The army estimates were approved.

Rosebery Speaks.

London, July 2.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech, made at a social gathering of the Eighty club in this city to-night, said he did not intend to issue either a manifesto or a programme. He was rather in the position of soldiers who politely requested the enemy to fire first. He reminded the new government of Lord Beasonsfield's assertion that England does not love coalitions. Henceforth, he said, the dissident Liberals would be found shoulder to shoulder with the Tories, marching to a very dubious victory under a banner without motto or device. The Liberals henceforth would meet them face to face, and would no longer be tormented by a guerrilla warfare on the flanks. There were now only two parties—Conservatives and Liberals.

Lord Rosebery proceeded to discuss the lessons to be learned from the defeat of the late government. In 1892, he said, the Liberals landed in the House with a multifarious programme, and a majority that was inadequate to carry that programme through. He counselled the Liberals not to repeat their mistake.

Referring to the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery said: "There is one question that embraces all others, which were before the late government, namely, the domination of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) The existence of their power relegates the Liberals to permanent impotence in the councils of the nation. On this question I am pledged to fight the coming election."

A Big Cabinet.

London, July 2.—The following additional ministerial appointments have been announced:

Rt. Hon. Akers-Douglass, first commissioner of works, and Mr. Walter H. Long, president of the Board of Agriculture, both with seats in the cabinet; the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster General, Mr. Gerald William Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir John E. Gorst, Vice President of the Council; Sir William Waldron, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. William G. E. MacCartney, Secretary to the Almiralty; Mr. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Jesse Collings, Under Secretary for the Home Department; Mr. T. V. Russell, Parliamentary Secretary for the local government board; Mr. Joseph Powell Williams, financial secretary for the War Office.

The cabinet now has 19 members, the largest number it ever contained. Messrs. Collings, Russell and Williams are Liberal Unionists and their appointment is regarded as evidence of the influence of Mr. Chamberlain in the government.

An Act of Injustice.

San Jose, Cala., July 2.—The following self-explanatory telegram has been forwarded to President Cleveland:

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:—The undersigned astronomers of the Lick observatory, respectfully call your attention to an act of great injustice done to one of the most active and efficient of our government employees, Professor George Davidson, for many years connected with the United States coast survey, who has been removed from his position. Recently published scientific records demonstrate that he is still one of the most active workers in the survey. It would be an act of simple justice to reinstate him. We earnestly request you to cause this to be done. Respectfully,

J. M. HOLDEN,
J. M. SCHAEBERLE,
E. E. BARNARD,
W. W. CAMPBELL.

Morton Did Not Like Him.

Washington, July 2.—Prof. Mark Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, has been removed by the President. There has been friction between Prof. Harrington, who is a hold-over official of the department, and Secretary Morton, his official chief, for some time. On the 19th of last month, acting according to the statement which Mr. Harrington now, for the first times makes public, the President requested his resignation, "because of personal interests." As Prof. Harrington puts it, he declined to resign, and the President directed his removal to take effect with the beginning of the new year, July 1. Prof. Harrington was appointed by Secretary Rusk in 1890, from Michigan, because of his long acquaintance with meteorlogical matters. Maj. Dunwoody of the signal bureau is most prominently mentioned as Prof. Harrington's successor.

C. K. of A. Officers.

Toledo, O., July 2.—The supreme council of the Catholic Knights of America, in session here to-day, elected and installed the following officers: Edward Quinny, New York, supreme president; E. S. Olt, Galveston, Tex., supreme vice president; W. S. O'Rourke, Fort Wayne, supreme secretary; Charles J. Kirschner, supreme treasurer, Toledo, and Edward W. Ginness, Providence, R. I., supreme trustee.

CLOCKWORK.

Arrested, Convicted and Sentenced in 24 Hours.

Arapahoe, Neb., July 2.—Oscar Silverman, claiming to represent the wholesale liquor house of H. J. Gehner & Co., of St. Louis, was arrested here last night for forgery. With forged letters of credit he had succeeded in getting a bank at McCook to cash a bogus draft for $70, and the bank of Cambridge one for $85. To-day he was taken to the county seat, where Judge Welby sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary. The arrest and conviction and sentence occupied less than 20 hours.

Winnebago Settlers in Trouble.

Emerson, Neb., July 2.—The eviction of settlers from the reservation has commenced. Seventy-five Indian police are now on and 50 more will be sworn in to-morrow.

Peter Goettiche, Ernest Enke, John Beesner and a man by the name of Langmack were removed to-day near this city. Goettiche's household goods and farm machinery were carried off and set in the road. Langmack had 200 head of cattle driven off the reservation and his effects were carried off as well. Two secret meetings have been held in this town, but none except settlers were allowed in the hall. The outcome of one of them was the choosing of 20 delegates to wait on Capt. Beck, but no conclusion was arrived at. The settlers are willing to lease the land direct from the Indian agent under government regulations, but when any of the settlers go there to lease the land they are generally told the land has been leased to other parties.

Cloudburst Damage in Nebraska.

McCook, Neb., July 2.—Last evening a heavy cloudburst caused extensive damage to the Burlington railroad's tracks near Haigler and Ives, five different washouts being caused by the irresistable waters, which rushed down the canons in the vicinity of these stations. One of the washouts was about 200 feet in length and 15 feet deep. One small bridge was washed out near Haigler. Traffic was delayed about 20 hours.

Johnson Wins Again.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2.—John S. Johnson captured the $1,000 purse by winning two out of three heats from Sanger and Tyler. Time, 2:04¾, 2:10½, 2:09½.

As early as 6 o'clock this morning, wheelmen from surounding towns, hot and dusty, began rolling into the city. The bicycle race was the one topic of conversation among the cyclists upon the streets. The noted trio of cyclers arrived in the city at 12:30 and at once went to the park, where the contest took place.

O'Connor and Coleman rode a tandem, pacing the cyclers. They made a flying start. Sanger took the pole, Tyler was in the center, and Johnson outside. Sanger forged ahead in the first quarter, with Tyler next and Johnson behind, about a length apart. The first quarter was passed in 31¼; the half in 1:01¼. The riders held this position to the last quarter, when Johnson made a terrific spurt, going under the wire half a length ahead of Sanger, with Tyler only a length behind. Time, 2:04¼.

They made a perfect start in the second heat, with Johnson at the pole. They ran well bunched to the stretch, where Sanger made a spurt and won. Time, 2:10½.

Sanger took the pole in the third heat and led to the quarter by a length. The finish was characterized by hot spurts between Sanger and Johnson, with Tyler two lengths behind. Johnson won the

Johnson went against his record, 2:00 on a dirt track, for a purse of $500, but failed to win. He made the mile in 2:02¾. heat and race in 2:09½.

Strife in the Omaha Police.

Omaha, July 2.—There is much strife here in the police force over the attitude of the new chief of police, Martin White, on the A. P. A. question, and it is said that the order is about to get out an injunction against him on the ground that he is a Pinkertonian, and his importation from Chicago is against the State law. The A. P. A. hope to keep him out of office until the new police board comes in, which it is thought will be controlled by the A. P. A. The chief of detectives, Haze, was discharged at the police board meeting last night because he was suspected of being engaged in the movement to remove White.

A Medical Squabble.

Keokuk, Ia., July 2.—The trial of the case against the State Board of Health for refusing to grant certificates to graduates of the Keokuk Medical College, began to-day. The evidence for the college indicated that Dr. Scroggins, the Keokuk member of the board, who is a director in a rival college, threatened that he would down the Keokuk institution through the State board, and had induced it to take this action as a means to accomplish his end. It was also stated that Secretary Kennedy of the State board, declared that one college was enough for Keokuk, giving by implication this as a reason for closing the school.

Howgate Sentenced.

Washington, July 2.—Judge McComas to-day sentenced Capt. Henry W. Howgate to eight years in the Albany penitentiary, four years on each charge of forgery and embezzlement. Mr. Worthington, counsel for Howgate, filed a motion of appeal, and asked that Howgate be allowed to remain in the district jail pending action of the Court of Appeals. Howgate took the sentence very unconcernedly.

DENVER DEMOCRATS.

Mass Meeting of Loyal Democrats in Denver.

FREE SILVER AND HARMONY.

The Administration Handled with Very Great Care in the Resolutions—Small Attendance and a Cut and Dried Result.

Denver, July 2.—Secretary Olney Newell called the mass meeting of Colorado Democrats to order in East Turner hall this morning. The object of the gathering was to take steps to hold the party organization together and prevent any lapses into Populist or "Silver" movements. No business was transacted at the morning session.

The convention re-assembled shortly after 2 o'clock with a small attendance. Resolutions were adopted dissentaging from the financial policy of the present administration; opposing the issuing of interest bearing bonds in times of peace, and endorsing the action of the Democrats of Illinois in calling for a national Democratic convention for the purpose of placing the party upon its historic platform of sound money, consisting of gold and silver coinage of the Constitution.

Directly after the presentation of the resolutions, ex-Governor Adams, who was present as a spectator, was called upon to address the convention. He did so, and made a stirring speech, in which he declared that the only hope for free silver lay in the Democratic party; that all the signs of the times point to the fact that the two candidates for President at the election to be held next year would be a gold Republican and silver Democrat and the people would choose between them. Governor Adams said that he had just returned from the South, had been in Memphis during the recent convention, and no matter what the Federal officeholders might say; no matter what the bankers of the South might declare, the people of that section of the country were almost to a man in favor of free silver. But they were also Democrats, and they saw no good reason for traveling out of the party and making a fight under the banner of any Populistic or alleged free silver organization. He had no doubt that the national Democracy, the real bimetallic party, would declare in favor of silver and would be victorious in '96.

The mild manner in which the administration was treated, in fact the entire absence of mention of Cleveland or Carlisle, is regarded as significant, considering the loudly expressed determination of many leaders in the present gathering to denounce the Federal government in good set terms.

The convention adjourned sine die at 5 p. m.

Bryan Talks Again.

Birmingham, Ala., July 2.—Ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan, editor of the Omaha World-Herald, addressed about 3,000 people at the Winnie Davis wigwam in this city to-night in advocacy of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Mr. Bryan was rather hoarse, but spoke for three hours. At the conclusion of his speech a Populist asked him if he would support the Democratic nominee for President next year if the national convention should adopt a platform in accordance with the views of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle on the money question, and should nominate a candidate with these views. To these Mr. Bryan replied he did not care to anticipate a question which he did not believe would confront him, but he said with the lights before him, no power in heaven above, or on earth, nor in hell beneath, could make him vote for a goldbug on a goldbug platform.

About half of the speech was devoted to reading extracts from speeches delivered by Secretary Carlisle, 17 years ago, and commenting thereon.

The majority of the audience were in sympathy with Mr. Bryan's views and heartily applauded his remarks. A great many, however, who are for 16 to 1 silver, did not appreciate his declaration that he would not support a gold standard Democratic candidate on a gold platform.

A Daylight Holdup.

Clinton, Ia., July 2.—A masked highwayman to-day held up Mrs. Augusta Ware, daughter of Chauncey Lamb, the millionaire lumberman, on a leading residence street, took her purse in which was a large amount of money, and escaped. It was done in the afternoon, and in sight of several people. The robber showed a gun and nobody pursued him.

A World's Record.

Toledo, O., July 2.—At the opening of the summer race meeting of the Toledo Exposition company this afternoon, Angie D., a brown mare, from Shelbyville, Ind., made the first heat in 2:10 1-4, the world's record for a half mile track. The time by quarters was: :32, 1:03 1-2, 1:36 1-2, 2:10 1-4.

Prominent Citizen Arrested.

Spokane, Wash., July 2.—James Jolly, editor of The Mirror, and Walter Goodenough, both prominent men of Moscow, Idaho, were arrested to-day, charged with having blown up the large warehouse of Denham & Kaufman, in that city with dynamite two months ago. A $500 reward was offered for the arrest of the dynamiters, and two detectives who have been working on the case, say they have ferreted out the guilty parties. They say the evidence against the accused is conclusive.

The Younger Garfield.

Cleveland, O., July 2.—James R. Garfield was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate at Warren to-day. Garfield is a son of the late President Garfield, and he received his first political honors on the 14th anniversary of the day on which Guiteau shot his father.

Ball Club for Denver.

Lincoln, Neb., July 2.—Advices from Jacksonville, Ill., to-night are to the effect that President Kent of the Western Baseball association, has called a special meeting of the association for Lincoln on July 5, when it is claimed Manager Rowe of the Omaha team will make a proposition to transfer the Omaha franchise to Denver, after the next series of games between Omaha and Denver. All of the owners of the clubs thus far consulted are strenuously opposed to the change.

A Fatal Respite.

Benton, Md., July 2.—Marshal E. Price, who was recently convicted of the murder of Sallie F. Dean, the 14-year-old school girl, in February, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, was taken from the jail here late to-night and hanged to a tree in the jail yard.

Price begged piteously of the jail officers for protection, but seeing they were outnumbered, they could do nothing and offered little resistance.

The respite granted to Price to-day pending the action of the Court of Appeals, which does not meet until October, so enraged the citizens of Caroline county that the action of the mob to-night is hardly disapproved.

TRAINS SMASHED.

A Collision on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Near Boston.

Boston, July 2.—Two suburban trains on the old Colony division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad were in collision at Milton Junction at 7 o'clock to-night. Two persons were seriously, perhaps fatally injured, and others were more or less hurt.

The brakes on the outward bound train failed to work and the engine struck the second car of the inward bound train, throwing it from the rails, and then crashed with great force into the baggage car at the end of the train, and threw it into the marsh.

Michael Garry of Dorchester was taken to the city hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. There is little hope of his recovery.

Conductor Price of the inward bound train was injured internally and taken to his home.

Miss Mabel Matapea of Dorchester was severely hurt about the head and shoulders. Andrew Johnson of Cambridge was bruised and shaken up. C. P. Jones, the baggage master, received a number of deep cuts about the head and wrist.

BOLD TRAIN ROBBERY.

An Oregon Sheriff has his Revolver Taken from Him.

Grant's Pass, Ore., July 2.—The Southern Pacific's north bound train was stopped last night at 10:15 o'clock by highwaymen near Riddles, about 30 miles south of Roseburg, and thoroughly ransacked and robbed. Sticks of dynamite were placed on the rail, which disabled the engine by blowing the flanges off the pony trucks and brought the train to a stop.

Taking the fireman, two of the highwaymen proceeded to go through the train, and every car from the express car to the rear Pullman was searched. Nothing was obtained from the express car, for there was no treasure on board. In the mail car better success was met with, and the Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria, B. C., registered sacks were rifled. The passengers were also searched pretty thoroughly, but just what success was met with is not known. One highwayman took a hasty shot at Conductor Kearney, who was in charge of the train, but no damage resulted.

Superintendent Fields of the Southern Pacific lost no time, and in an hour after learning of the hold-up had two parties on the way to the scene of the robbery. A posse of officers was hastily made up in Roseburg and started at once, and another of rough and ready mountaineers started from here. Every effort will be made to capture the robbers.

The men of the party starting from here are thoroughly familiar with every foot of ground in the neighborhood of the robbery and pretty good hopes are entertained of capturing the robbers. The train was delayed several hours, having been compelled to turn the engine around and go into Roseburg backwards. The robbers in going through the train passed all who had the appearance of being workingmen, but made others hold up their hands while they went through their pockets, the robbers standing over them with pistols. The sheriff of Klamath county was on board with a prisoner. The robbers appropriated the sheriff's pistol. None of the ladies in the car were molested during the time the train was held up, one hour and 40 minutes being consumed.

The robbers outside kept firing sticks of dynamite to intimidate the passengers. After the chief robber had secured his booty, he ordered the engineer to proceed north for one hour. He then shot out the headlight, and firing five additional shots, which was a signal to his companions, disappeared in the darkness. It cannot be determined yet how much the robbers secured, but it is thought the amount is small. F. Pother, a Western Union lineman, had $50 or $60 in his pocket, but he talked the robber out of searching him. He describes the robber who went through the cars as a slender man about six feet tall. He wore a white silk handkerchief mask, blue overalls and jumper. He had a large bag slung over his shoulder and carried a common grain sack in his hand. His hands were rough and cracked. He had a deep, coarse voice which could easily be recognized if heard again. It was too dark to see the other robbers. The engine was so badly disabled that it took three hours to reach Riddles, four miles distant. Upon the arrival of the train here the sheriff and posse left for the scene of the robbery.

Arresting the Swindlers.

Spokane, Wash., July 2.—W. Floyd Pollard, an engraver, was arrested to-day in connection with issuing of counterfeit Chinese registration certificates. A United States marshal has gone to Kendrick to arrest Henry Tolton, another member of the gang of conspirators. United States District Attorney Brinker, who was expected to-day, will not arrive until morning, when further sensational developments are expected by the arrest of other officials.

Commodore Eichhorn's Objection.

Washington, July 2.—The plans for the new battleships authorized by the last Congress and which have been opposed by members of the naval board of bureau chiefs, were submitted to the Secretary of the Navy to-day by Commodore Eichhorn chief of the bureau of construction, together with a voluminous letter from him showing his reasons for not agreeing with his colleagues. Chief Eichhorn's main objections are to the proposed double decked turret 8-inch guns, and the position of the protection belt.

SILVER DEBATE.

The Silver Question Discussed at Birmingham, Ala.

R. H. CLARKE AND W. J. BRYAN.

Bryan Thinks that the Enhanced Demand for Silver Would Bring the Price Up to $1.29—Both Sides Well Represented.

Mobile, Ala., July 1.—At the invitation of the Central Trades Council of this city, Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, and Hon. R. H. Clarke of this city, to-night debated the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The discussion took place in the Mobile theater, which was filled with one of the largest audiences that has ever gathered within its walls. Before the speakers were introduced, M. L. Judge, president of the Central Trades Council, said there was nothing partisan in the meeting at all; that the presence of any gentlemnan on the stage was not to be taken as an evidence that he was either for or against the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Mayor C. L. Davretta introduced the first speaker, Mr. Bryan, who, after making a few introductory remarks, said the debtor should have the choice of metals in which to pay, as the greater number of people are debtors, and they demand silver. The very fact that they are in quest of silver to pay their debts, will appreciate that metal. If the creditor is to have the choice of metals he will take gold, and then that metal will be appreciated. He said there was not enough gold in the world to conduct the business of the world, and that there was bound to be some silver used. He quoted from a speech made by Secretary Carlisle in 1878 in which he spoke of the evils that would befall the country if silver was destroyed as money. He said that he did not agree with the proposition to coin silver at the ratio of 32 to 1, as it would make the dollar twice as large as it now was, and that by this operation, the amount of silver in circulation in this country would be curtailed just one half, and the metallic money of the world would be reduced one-quarter, and this would enhance the value of the remaining three-fourths. He said that the bimetallists propose to create a demand for silver by law, and then he said if a man in a town would give 25 cents a dozen for eggs all the eggs in that town would be worth 25 cents. He might not get all the eggs, but his action would set the price on eggs, and make them all worth 25 cents. If the government can take all the silver at $1.29 per ounce, it would be worth that price. France maintained the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, and there are not half as many people in France as in the United States. Mexico cannot maintain the free coinage of silver because Mexico is a small country, not as large as the United States.

Mr. Cralke, also introduced by Mr. Davretta, spoke substantially as follows: "As far as I am concerned, it was understood this discussion should deal with the question as to whether the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is for the benefit of the laboring classes of the United States, and after the workingman has listened to the nicely worded sentences of my opponent, does he know any more about the matter than he did at the start? There are many people who can make a tirade against Carlisle and there are a half dozen who can throw mud at him—not more than a half dozen since Kentucky spoke the other day. (Laughter.) It is true that Kentucky nominated a free coinage man, but she did it on a platform indorsing Cleveland and in favor of sound money. My opponent in saying Mexico cannot carry the free coinage of silver successfully admits that it is a burden for any country to carry, and because the country is a little larger it will be better able to bear the burden. Congressman Bankhead said the other night when he spoke here, that all the men who opposed the repeal of the 10 per cent. bank tax were in favor of the free coinage of silver;" and then, turning to Bryan, he asked: "Did you vote for the repeal of the 10 per cent. on State banks?"

"I did not," replied Bryan.

"Then," said Clarke, "I leave you to settle that little difficulty with Bankhead when you get to Birmingham."

He announced himself in favor of both gold and silver as money, if they can be kept as money metals in the business of the country.

Secretary Lamont's Trip.

Washington, July 1.—Secretary Lamont will probably visit the Pacific coast before returning to Washington. He is now in the Yellowstone park, and it is thought he will go from there to San Francisco to inspect the army posts in that vicinity. From San Francisco he will probably go to Spokane and Puget Sound. At the last-named places military posts have been authorized established, and the Secretary may join the board of officers selected to designate the most desirable location for the new posts.

A New College President.

Washington, July 1.—Rev. Dr. B. S. Whiteman of Colby University, Maine, to-day formally accepted the presidency of Columbia University, Washington, D. C., to which he was some time since elected. The sum of $75,000 is to be raised to develop and extend the institution, of which amount $53,000 has already been subscribed.

Illinois Bank Robbers.

Princeton, Ills., July 1.—Six burglars made an attempt at 3 o'clock this morning to rob the Ohio City bank, the postoffice and the hardware store of Balcom & Wilson. The safe in the hardware store was blown open but no money secured.

In the postoffice a small amount of money and a quantity of stamps were stolen. The robbers were frightened away from the bank before they could make their way into the vault. They were pursued a short distance by citizens, but escaped. The sheriff with a posse and bloodhounds has started on the track of the fleeing burglars and their capture is expected.

A Widow's Strange Suicide.

Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1.—Mrs. John Ganote to-day visited the home of Mrs. Benson Bennett at 279 Maple street. Unable to gain admittance, Mrs. Ganote raised a side window, when a foul odor poured forth. Crawling into the house, a horrifying sight met her gaze. Lying on the floor was the lifeless form of Ella Bennett, aged 10; Omer, aged 5, and their mother, side by side, the latter gasping for breath and totally unconscious. Mrs. Bennett had made full preparations to commit the deed. She had taken precautions to carefully dress herself and children in spotless linen for their burial. No motive is assigned for the act, and what poison she administered is not known. Mrs. Bennett was the wife of Benson Bennett, a locomotive engineer, who committed suicide at Indianapolis a few monts ago. He carried an insurance policy on his life in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the widow received $200 a month or so later.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES.

Many Treasury Officials in the Northwest Swindled the Government.

Spokane, Wash., July 1.—The government through special agent F. D. Schuyler of New York has unearthed a gigantic conspiracy to defraud the government through the wholesale issuing of counterfeited Chinese registration certificates, and as a result warrants were issued to-day by United States Commissioner Kenyon for James Graham, register of the land office at Couer d'Alene City, Edward Rick and W. Floyd Pollard, engravers of this city, and Henry Tolton of Kendrick, Idaho. The first two were arrested to-day, the former giving bonds in $4,000 for his appearance at the September term of court. Schuyler has been at work secretly on the case for several weeks, and found that the government officials and others at points in Montana, Idaho and Eastern Washington had entered into a conspiracy and for months past have issued the bogus certificates on a large scale, 300 of which have already been discovered. The certificates bear counterfeited seal of A. Wellman, collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana, and were printed in a newspaper office in this city, the work being done by printers after office hours. United States Attorney Judge Brinker is on his way here from Seattle, and when he arrives it is reported on good authority that other prominent government treasury officials will be placed behind the bars in connection with the conspiracy.

WORLD'S CHAMPION.

The Title May Now be Claimed by Bicyclist Johnson.

Toronto, July 1.—About 5000 people witnessed the world's championship bicycle races here this afternoon at Hanlon's Point, Toronto island.

The contestants, who included some of the fastest riders at present before the public, were John S. Johnson, W. C. Sanger, H. C. Tyler, A. E. Weinig, P. O'Connor and W. C. Coleman.

Johnson, in the opening event, made a mile, flying start, in 1:59½. His fractional time was: 29½; 57; 1:27½; mile, 1:58½.

One mile, best two in three heats, for a purse of $1,500 and the professional championship of the world, 65 per cent. to the winner and 35 per cent. to the second man—First heat: Johnson won; Sanger 2d; Tyler 3d; time, 1:59½. Second heat: Johnson won; Sanger 2d; Tyler 3d; time, 2:01¼.

O'Connor and Coleman paced the riders on a tandem. Johnson having won two straight heats, the third was not run off.

Half mile, open—Sanger won; O'Connor 2d; Coleman 3; time, 1:10.

One mile, handicap—Johnson, scratch, won; O'Connor, 60 yards, 2d; Coleman, 75 yards, 3d; time, 2:17½.

Tyler, paced by Sanger, endeavored to break the half mile, flying start, but failed; his time being one minute flat.

Pim-Mahoney Tennis Contest.

Newton, Mass., July 1.—A fairly large number of spectators, among whom were all the leading enthusiasts around Boston, witnessed the final match of the Neighborhood club invitation tennis tournament of '95, between two guests of the club, Dr. Joshua Pim and Harold S. Mahoney.

Their records in the tournament were each four matches won and one lost. Pim had lost to Clarence Hobart, who had a phenomenal streak of playing, and Mahoney had only lost to Pim. The match was rather too long for what the spectators thought was a foregone conclusion, and Pim seemed very careless in his work at times. Rallies were very hot and Pim generally had the power to win by rushing up to the net and passing his opponent on every side and by a sharp smash across court. Once in a while the champion lobbed very acurately, and towards the end of the match, when he was obliged to play hard to win, he made some wonderful drives exactly in the base line corner. Willis Farrington, the veteran tennis player, was the scorer of the contest.

Summary—Pim vs. Mahoney: 6-4, 6-8 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Canada Wheelmen's Association Meet.

Waterloo, Ont., July 1.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's association began here to-day. Clinton R. Coulter, the fast rider from Toledo who left the American circuit purely to win a $1,000 purse put up by Mr. Seagram as first prize in the mile international class B race, accomplished the trick in 2:09. Summaries:

Mile championship, class B—Won by Angus McLeod, Sarnia; time, 2:12.

Five mile championship, class B—W. C. McIntosh, Toronto, won; time, 12:55.

Mile international, class B—C. R. Coulter, Toledo, won; time, 2:09.

Three mile, tandem, class B—Robertson and McCarthy, Toronto, won; time, 7:58¾.

Three mile team race—Toronto Bicycle club won; time, 8:03 4-5.

Cuban Official Reports.

Havana, July 1.—Colonel Aldave reports from Ciego de Avila that a government force under command of Major Chabran, has routed the insurgent bands under Castillo and Zayas, killing three men and capturing a number of saddle horses and a quantity of arms. The loss on the government side was one wounded. The engagement took place in the mountains of San Felipe, near Arroyo Blanco, Puerto Principe. Colonel Aldave also reports that a rebel band attacked a Spanish detachment at Panchuelo, but were repulsed.

Victor, July 1.—At a meeting of the directors of the Portland company, held here this evening, it was decided to increase the monthly dividend to 2 cents. In accordance with this decision checks will be made out for double the amount heretofore disbursed.

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Literary Department.

THE NEED OF SOUND LOGIC IN FICTION.

The trouble in our fiction is that too many writers fail signally in realizing the ideal—that is to say, they do not endow the ideal with attributes, functions and psychology that are proper to the real life and human feelings which should stand as eternal object lessons for their work Some of the great Romanticists have succeeded better than some of the so called Realists in giving this stamp and vraisemblance of reality to motive action and character-painting in general For the accomplishment of this end, sound logic is absolutely essential Sound logic is compatible with the wildest vagaries of plot and adventure, even with the miracles of fairy land Hans Christian Anderson preserved it in his tales, or they would not have kept so firm a hold on generations of children, for children are natural logicians. This fidelity to "the man within the breast," as Emerson terms it, constitutes Shakespeare's supreme claim upon immortality, the want of this fidelity will cause some of the most intense novels of the last twenty-five years to be banished to the dusty bookshelves of the next twenty-five. The story of a freak or a Frankenstein may possess a temporary and limited fascination, but such a one has never been carried down to posterity in the heart of our race Some of the most forcible of our contemporary writers are not altogether free from defective psychology, and from a tendency to give a different logic to the situations they have created than such situations inherently possess One always leaves their books with a regret for time and imaginative force wasted in the vain attempt to comprehend and sympathize with mental processes as abnormal as those of a two-headed calf—(Miss F A Doughty, in The Critic.

JULY MAGAZINES.

Most readers will be surprised to learn, as any one may from an excellent illustrated article in McClure's Magazine for July, how the telegraph has now crept into the remotest crannies of the earth, and is transmitting its hundreds of millions of messages a year at a constantly lessoning cost in money and trouble to the public The same number contains a dramatic chapter from the history of Tammany—the autocratic reign of Tweed with all its barbaric and illicit splendors, splendors maintained by the theft of untold millions of public money An article by Sir Robert Ball, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, England,. shows that recent scientific discoveries tend to support the theory that other planets, as well as the earth, maintain life Hamlin Garland describes the home and studio life of Edward Kemeys, and relates, mainly in Mr. Kemeys's own words, how, without instruction and under the irresistible urgency of natural bent, he became a sculptor of frontier life and wild animals Portraits of Kemeys and reproductions of his chief sculptures illustrate the paper Cy Warman, the poet engineer, describes a ride on a locomotive of a London and Paris express. Cleveland Moffatt supplies, from the Pinkerton archives, a history of the stealing of an express parcel containing $41,000, and of the discovery of the thief and the recovery of the money after years of search and pursuit A poem addressed by Edmund Gosse to Robert Louis Stevenson, which reached Stevenson but a day or two before his death, Stevenson's rare address of thanks to the Samoan chiefs who built him a road, and his wi , and several excellent short stories,among them one by "Q" and one by Stanley J. Weyman—are the noteworthy features of the number The publishers announce with this number a reduction of price to ten cents a copy, or one dollar a year.

Harpers for July is more than usually interesting and instructive Perhaps the most interesting thing in the whole number, in the line of quiet humor, is the account, in the Editor's Drawer, of a visit to the military ruler of Damascus, by Robert Howard Russell The story bears the marks of verisimilitude, and is good enough to be true, even if it is not Richard Harding Davis continues his Parisian series with an article on Americans in Paris, illustrated with Mr C D Gibson's inevitable young woman Poultney Bigelow contributes a chapter of history, on a subject but little discussed at present, the German struggle to throw off the Napoleonic yoke Julian Ralph has searched out some of the garden spots of China, and describes them as only his pen can describe. The sum of accounts of travel is rounded out by a vividly written and illustrated account by Frederic Remington of the pursuit and capture of the grizzly and black bears with dogs and horses "Hearts Insurgent," by Thomas Hardy is still in progress, and threatens to become chronic The short stories and other features are bright and taking.

Scribiners keeps up the athletic series with a very nicely written and illustrated article upon life at the athletic clubs. Some of the monstrosities in the shape of theater posters recently perpetrated in London, are reproduced and some also that are really pretty and normal and nice Robert Grant, in his "Art Of Living," wrestles with the summer problem The most valuable pages of the magazine are those devoted to Professor Andrews's history of the last quarter century The currency changes, the financial troubles and the labor riots of the early seventies are vividly and imperfectly described The assount of the demonetization of silver is of particular interest to those who want to intelligently discuss the silver question C D Gibson sends his one and only box-chinned girl through the experiences of an interview four years after graduation with an older and more angular prototype, who has never married .The story is by Abbe Carter Goodloe and is absolutely marred and ruined by the illustrations.

Saint Nicholas overflows with patriotism, healthy excitement, and out-of-door enjoyment Howard Pyle's pirate story reaches the exciting scenes of a hand-to-hand fight, in which the doughty Blackbeard is killed The Napoleonic story gets the hero into the usual predicament, and leaves him there to be rescued in the next installment This story is interesting, and is good history, too. The miscellaneous fiction is excellent.

LITERARY NOTES.

Macmillan & Co. will publish during the summer a charming little book by Mrs. C. R Dorr, who is best known, perhaps, by her verses. "The Flower of England's Face," however, as this book is to be called, is in prose, and is a collection of papers describing her wanderings through unfrequented spots in England, Scotland, and Wales. These papers, several of which have already appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, although written in the most informal and entertaining manner, are clearly the work of a poet, and of one, moreover, who is quick to discern the picturesque and romantic capabilities of every spot.

Godey's Magazine for July appears in a cover by Lincoln, and presents a most attractive appearance among the magazines of the month The table of contents as usual offers many and varied articles, and cannot fail to interest every member of the family. The reproduction of the famous pictures of the "Battle of Gettysburg" is appropriate for the anniversary of this stirring event which changed the history of our country. Under the caption of "An American Drama" Beamont Fletcher discusses the recent dramatization of Mark Twain's story by Frank Mayo, a work of much importance in the progress of the American stage. Other leading articles are devoted to the history of the Stars and Stripes, Smith College, the recent exhibition of the National Sculpture Society and the great American composer, E. D. MacDowell. Among the fiction we note "The Legend of the Jasmine Flower," by John Henry Dick, and "Desire," a picturesque tale of Puritan times by May Kelsey Champion. Besides these there is the usual array of short stories, sketches, poetry, book reviews, and Godey's Fashions.

General Fitzhugh Lee will contribute to the July Century a paper on "The Future of War," considering military operations as affected by the new weapons. There will be great changes in the manner of conducting campaigns, says Gen Lee. Defensive battles will be at a premium, and defensive warfare will be simplified Field balloons will locate the position, and photography mark the formation, of contending forces, while telephones and electricity will play prominent parts in the war drama. There will be no more dashing cavalry charges, like those of Ponsonby at Waterloo or Murat at Jena. Gen. Lee speculates as to the effect modern arms would have exerted in the great battles of the Rebellion. Pickett's heroic band would have been under fire from start to finish in the charge at Gettysburg, and not a man would have escaped Gen. Lee shows that the entire tactics at Malvern Hill, Manassas, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness would have had to be changed

The Century for July will contain a notable little speech by Webster never before published, and probably not delivered It is in Mr. Webster's manuscript and bears, in his handwriting, the indorsement "Notes and Memoranda for a Speech on my Resolutions," the resolutions in question being his demand for information from Mr. Madison's government regarding the treatment of the United States by Napoleon, which led to the friction between this country and France in 1813

The prediction made by those who were familiar with Prof. Sloane's historical methods, that his "Life of Napoleon" would be a judicious and unprejudiced analysis of the character of the man, seems to be abundantly verified by the progress of the work. While recognizing to the full the wonderful genius and adaptability of Napoleon, his tireless activity and his masterful command of men and opportunities, Prof. Sloane is pitiless in reading his motives and impulses. In the July Century, he calls him "the great deserter" in leaving his troops in Egypt for the sole purpose of seeking his own advancement in Paris He alludes to "his shriveled conscience," that could abandon Kleber to his fate and receive the news of the latter's assassination with the heartless exclamation: "One rival less!" Prof. Sloane also brings out in strong relief Napoleon's suggestion to the surgeons that his plague-stricken veterans, who were to be left behind in Egypt, be poisoned by an overdose of opium.

Mrs Burton Harrison describes "American Rural Festivals" in the July Century These includes such fetes as "Wash-Day" on the Jersey coast, the Ice Glen parade at Stockbridge, and the Harvest Home at Onteora. It makes quite an imposing list, and Mrs. Harrison thinks that it serves as a complete vindication against the charge, so often made, that Americans are an artificial and city-loving people.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press for immediate publication: "Cherryfield Hall." An episode in the career of an adventuress; by Frederic Henry Balfour (Ross George Dering), author of "Dr. Mirabel's Theory," "Grad " "God Forsaken," a novel by Frederic Breton, author of "A Heroine in Homespun," etc. "Earth Work Out of Tuscany," being impressions and translations of Maurice Hewett. "Cause and Effect," by Elinor Melron. "Master Wilberforce;" study of a boy; by Rita, author of "A Gender in Satin," etc. "Cornered and Other Stories," by W. Clark Russell, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," etc.; this volume will form the fourth issue in the "Autonym" series. "Impressions and Memories," by J. Ashcroft Noble. "Israel Among the Nations," a study of the Jews and Antisemitism, by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu; translated by Frances Hellman; the author has written a special preface for the English version. "The Heart of Life," by W. H. Mallock, author of "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century," etc. "Elizabeth's Pretenders," by Hamilton Aide, author of "Rita," "Poet and Peer," etc. "Sentimental Tales and a Set of Village Tales," by Hubert Crackanthorpe, author of "Wreckage." They have now ready the second edition of Mr. Bernhard Berenson's "Venetian Painters of the Renaissance;" the list of painters' works has been revised and considerably increased. They have also ready a second and revised edition of "The Gospel and Its Earliest Interpretations," by Orello Cone, D. D.

OUR GIRLS.

The test of the new woman will come when she has to break in the new girl.—Albany Argus.

It is nice to talk to a girl who has her ideals, but it is discouraging to live with her.—Atchison Globe.

The great question, after all, is this, Will the new woman be responsible for the old man's debts?—Boston Transcript.

This is the time of year when woman demonstrates her superiority to man by looking cool whether she is or not.—Washington Star.

BILL NYE'S PATHOS.

Story of a Poem Which the Humorist Never Finished.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, June 26.—In 1882, while in Denver on a journalistic mission, I resolved to pay a visit to the humorist who already had afforded me so many hours in the aggregate of laughter and entertainment. To be sure, Laramie, Wy., where he then lived, was 500 miles away, but my curiosity regarding the man had been aroused, and my appreciation of his work made the distance seem short.

A product of that visit is the following little sketch, transcribed from the original manuscript which he presented to me. As I was taking my leave of him at Laramie he thrust a long envelope into my hand and said: "Here is a manuscript sketch I wrote as far back as 1879. I give it to you as a proof that I was not always a jester with the quill. Perhaps when you are writing my obituary some time you can use it."

And, sure enough, the pathetic and pretty little sketch comes in conveniently now, though, thank heaven, I am not writing Bill Nye's obituary. Here it is:

AN UNFINISHED POEM.

Once, a long time ago, I began to write a poem. It was to be perfect in meter and in rhyme and so truthful in sentiment that thousands of hearts should throb and thrill to its music. I began it with high hopes and christened it with the name of a child. But the work moved slowly, and the lines seemed very tame, so I returned again and again to the child model for inspiration and looked into the merry eyes for help.

So it came to pass that very little of my time was devoted to the poem and a great deal was devoted to my hero. No slave ever lived under a more unlimited monarchy than I under the reign of a pair of laughing eyes, and no true loyal subject ever bowed in meeker submission or blessed his sweet bondage as I did, with my neck beneath the dimpled foot of my conqueror.

Thus the summer came with the twinkling music of the bobolink, the misty blue of June mornings and the evening concerts of the sleepy voiced crickets. The long, dreary days were short to me, for I was under a spell, and the wand of the enchanter was a baby's tiny rattle. So I still dreamed on of the poem that should crown this summer vision with an ode to my king, the book of whose chubby hand was my law.

But the poem is only half finished. It was broken off in the middle of a sentence, and now it is growing yellow beneath a pair of little scarlet and white stockings. Those summer days are locked in a frozen sky. The roses and the violets are covered by the drifting snow. With the death of the year came the time for the waxen hands to be forever still—those hands that hold my heartstrings in their eternal stillness, those hands that seem to touch me yet and take me back to that golden summer time when I was trying to write my poem. M. L. WILLIAMS.

THEIR FAVORITE ANIMALS.

Boys Like Elephants and Lions, but Girls Prefer Snakes and Birds.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 26.—I was walking in Central park the other day, and it occurred to me to ask a bright eyed little fellow who was watching the polar bears, "Which is your favorite animal?"

"I don't know," he answered, with boyish candor. "But I think elephants I like to watch the best. I like lions too. They look so strong and noble."

Thinking I might obtain a not uninteresting symposium on the subject, I next interrogated a little girl about 8 years old, with the kindly assistance of her Teutonic nurse.

"Oh, I prefer snakes to anything. It makes my heart jump to see them wiggle around and run out their black tongues. But they are so graceful, and some of them, I think, are very pretty."

"Aren't you afraid of being charmed?"

"Oh, my sakes, no!"

Bowing to this diminutive Elsie Venner, I advanced toward another miss, somewhat older than the first one.

"I like birds best," she said, "those from faroff countries that have beautiful plumage. Now I would like to have some of their feathers on my hats They would make all my friends as mad as hops."

"Of what savage beast are you fondest?"

"I used to like bears the best, but Uncle Ralph nearly got killed by one last summer in the Rockies, and now I detest them. I like camels, because they look so meek and patient. Our minister has been where camels are used the same as we use horses. He lectures about it every little while and talks about the Arabs he saw in Africa, where he was a missionary."

And so I stopped one youngster after another, asking each one to name his or her favorite animal, with this result:

	Boys.	Girls.
Elephants	9	[illegible]
Lions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snakes	[illegible]	8
Bison	4	[illegible]
Monkeys	0	[illegible]
Birds	0	[illegible]

Do not these answers possess some psychological significance? LEON MEAD.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

No less than 23 cities in the United States are soon to have so called "summer stock" companies.

Franklin McLeay is one of next season's probable stars. He is a character actor of unusual ability.

Poor Sadie Martinot! Bad luck seems to follow her as persistently as her shadow during the last couple of years.

Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," though admittedly a meritorious opera, impresses most persons as being very dull.

Julius Steger, the baritone, and Marie Tempest, the Drescen china prima donna, are reported to have been married some time ago.

Marie Wainwright promises that her revival of a standard old comedy next season will eclipse any previous production she has made.

Abbey & Grau have already engaged Emma Calve for their next season of opera. It is rumored that they may also get Adelina Patti.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for July 7, 1895—The Ten Commandments—Exodus 20:1-17.

[Specially Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.—Luke 10:27.

PARALLEL REPORT of the Decalogue in Deuteronomy 5:6-21.

TIME of this lesson, May, B C 1491 Fifty days after leaving Egypt, according to the common chronology.

PLACE.—The people were encamped in a plain, probably Er Rahah, at the foot of Mount Sinai, which is probably the peak Ras-safsafeh of Jebel Mousa; in the southern part of the Sinaitic peninsula between the northern branches of the Red sea.

CONNECTION.—We now return, after a year in the beautiful life of Christ, to the earlier portions of the History of Redemption. We left the children of Israel just after their crossing of the Red sea. We take up their history at the beginning of the training as a nation and a people of God.

THE COVENANT OF THE TEN WORDS.

In the Old Testament the decalogue is never termed the law, or commandments, but "covenant" (R. V. margin of Ex. 34:28; Deut. 4:14), or "testimony," bearing witness to the covenant, or the "ten words" of the covenant. "They are the simple words of God's loving covenant with His people, and not arbitrary commandings of God to His subjects." They are "a loving covenant that binds two parties in mutual affection and fidelity," "having its statement of promises on the one hand, and responsibilities on the other." "A covenant among the orientals is, and always has been, a sacred compact binding two parties in loving agreement." In certain cases, "a written compact is signed by each party and given to the other with the stamp of the writer's blood upon it as a part of the ceremony of covenanting; and this writing is carefully encased in a small packet or casket, and guarded by its holder as his very life." So Moses sprinkled blood upon the book of the covenant (Heb. 9:19), and the stone record of it was inclosed in a casket or ark (Ex. 40:20).—H. C. Trumbull.

THE IMPRESSIVE MODE OF MAKING THE COVENANT.

Amid thunders, and lightnings, and thick clouds upon the mountains, which quaked and smoked like a furnace, with "the voice of a trumpet exceeding loud," the words of this covenant were uttered by God (vs. 1, 22). Afterwards they were written by the finger of God on two tables of stone. The size of these tables may be judged from two alabaster slabs, each nine by thirteen inches (written on both sides and containing five hundred and seventy signs, about the same number as in the Ten Commandments), which have been found in an ark at Balewat, east of Mosul.—Prof. Green.

The object was to give all the impressive solemnity possible to the covenant, to show its utmost importance, the awful danger in disregarding it; and to make it permanent in the nation as it was eternal in its nature.

"The code from Sinai was a revelation from Heaven." "Its completeness and purity are as much above the average insight of 800 B. C. as of 1500 B. C."

GOD'S PART OF THE COVENANT.

Vs. 1, 2.—"God spake all these words," in three ways: (1) by the voice; (2) by writing them on the tablets of stone; and (3) He has written them on the very nature of man. Still, it is necessary that they should be definitely expressed, because it would have taken ages for man to discover them, if he ever did, and they needed the Divine authority behind them to make them effective.

"I am the Lord," Jehovah, the everlasting, self-existent, eternal, I am thy God. This everlasting, omnipotent God is their God, who has chosen them, created them, and will care for them. This is God's covenant promise to Israel, "to be their loving, guarding, guiding God for all time to come." He shows this by what He has already done. "Which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt." All they possessed and all they could hope for were from God.

MAN'S PART OF THE COVENANT.

"There follow the covenant agreements of God's people as 'the party of the second part' in this loving compact."—Trumbull. The promises on God's part cannot be performed except on certain necessary conditions on their part. The ten words express those conditions.

Characteristics.—(1) They express great principles of true living. They are not Jewish, but Divine, enactments. (2) They must be distinguished from the civil enactments, which are the application of the principles to varied circumstances as far as it was possible to carry them out in civil law. The principles and the ideal must be perfect. (3) As principles, they are adapted to the training of free men in obedience and love. Civil enactments restrain from injuring others and guide by definite laws till righteousness becomes a habit and an inward law. (4) They are eternal. They can never be outgrown. Saints and angels live in accordance with them in Heaven. They can never be repealed unless the very nature of God and of creation should change.

Their Penalty.—No definite penalty is attached; but disobedience to them, since they are a part of the covenant, is to forfeit the fulfillment of God's part, and that is the worst possible penalty.

Their sum, as given by Christ in Matthew 22:37-40, quoted from Deuteronomy 6:5; 10:12; Leviticus 19:18, is love to God with all the heart, and love of our neighbor as ourselves. These precepts are not only the sum, but the fountain whence obedience to all commandments flows.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, The Lemhi Placer-Mining company, a corporation of the State of Colorado, doing business in the States of Colorado and Idaho, did, on the first day of November, A. D. 1894, by its certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Lemhi county, Idaho, on the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1895, in book C of mortgages pages 266 and 273 of the records of said Lemhi county, convey to James B. Grant, of the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, as trustee, (and in case of his death, resignation or failure to act hereunder then and in any such event the then acting Recorder of Lemhi county, Idaho, shall be successor in trust), to secure the payment of its certain promissory note dated that day, for $105,000, with interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, and due on demand, the following described property situate in the county of Lemhi and State of Idaho, to-wit

All of "No 3, No. 2 and No 1 placer consolidated mining claims," lot No 990, in Kirtley Creek Mining district, for which there was issued to Franklin Burton et al. U S. patent, mineral cert. No 382, general and office No 23,318 Aug. 1, 1893, and recorded in the general land office in volume 222, pages 97 to 102, inclusive, containing 467 54 acres

Also, all of "No. 4, No. 5, No 6, No 7, No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10 placer mining claims," lot No. 4, in Kirtley Creek Mining district, for which there was issued to Franklin Burton et al., U. S. patent, mineral cert. No. 383, general land office No. 22,068, dated March 6, 1894, and recorded in the general land office in volume 217, pages 277 to 278, inclusive, containing 679.73 acres.

Also, all of the "Oversight, Gold Gulch, Emma-Julia, Occident, Orient and Lake consolidated placer mining claims," lot No. 999, in Kirtley Creek Mining district, for which there was issued to the The Lemhi Placer-Mining Gold Mining company, U S. patent, mineral cert No. 384, general land office No. 22,954, dated May 13, 1893, and recorded in the general land office in volume 235, pages 245 to 253, inclusive, containing 774 53 acres

Also, all of the "Compton, Stine, Grand Outlet, Daniels, Patterson, Rouse, Comique, lots A. and B Noble consolidated placer mining claims," lot No. 1000, in Kirtley Creek Mining district, for which there was issued to The Lemhi Placer Gold Mining company U S patent, mineral cert. No. 385, general land office No. 22,955, dated May 13, 1893, and recorded in the general land office in volume 235, pages 254 to 265, inclusive, containing 340 79 acres.

Also, all of the "Mollie Gibson placer mining claim," lot. No. 998 in Kirtley Creek Mining district, for which there was issued to The Lemhi Placer Gold Mining company, Mineral certificate No. 386, general land office No 22,956, dated May 13, 1893, and recorded in the general land office in vol. 236, pages 29 to 32 inclusive, containing 91 59 acres

Also, all of the "Portia, Persia, Arabia, and Burmah consolidated placer mining claims," lot No. 1,002, in Kirtley Creek Mining district, for which there was issued to, The Lemhi Placer Gold Mining company United States patent mineral certificate No. 387, general land office No. 23,053, dated June 6th, 1893, and recorded in the general land office in vol. 205, pages 346 to 350 inclusive, containing 541.31 acres.

Also, all of the "Nydia, Nero, Hector, Achilles, Ajax and Bonnybell consolidated placer mining claims," lot No. 1,003, in Kirtley Creek mining district, for which there was issued to The Lemhi Placer Gold Mining company United States patent, mineral certificate No 388, general land office No. 23,232, dated July 15, 1893, and recorded in the general land office in volume 235, pages 423 to 434 inclusive containing 808.869 acres.

Also, all of the 'Soudan, Asia, Democrat, Climax and Exit consolidated placer mining claims," lot No 1,004, in Kirtley Creek mining district, for which there was issued to The Lemhi Placer Gold Mining company United States patent, mineral certificate No. 389, general land office No. 23,054, dated June 6, 1893, and recorded in the general land office in volume 222, pages 73 to 78 inclusive, containing 624 28 acres.

Also, all of the following named placer mining claims, all situated in Kirtley Creek mining district, the location certificates of which were respectively recorded in the records of Lemhi county, Idaho, as follows, to-wit:

The Berlin placer, in book E, at page 632, recorded April 23, 1892, containing 160 acres.

The Copper Head placer, in book E, at page 132, recorded Sept. 30, 1891; containing 40 acres.

The Exigency placer, in book E, at page ——.

The Schrader and Ferguson placer, in book D, at page 567; containing 40 acres

The Hercules placer, in book E, page 420, recorded Jan. 8, 1892.

The placer known as "Lot No. 998," on the field notes in the office of the Surveyor General of the State of Idaho; containing 91.597 acres.

The London placer, in book E, page 633, recorded April 23, 1892, containing 160 acres.

The Paris placer, in book E, page 631, recorded Apr 23, 1892; containing 160 acres.

The Protection placer, in book E, page ——.

The Pine Bluff placer, in book D., page 418; containing 40 acres or thereabouts.

The Sunnyside placer, in book E., page 552, recorded March 21, 1892, containing 120 acres or thereabouts.

The Hagerman placer, in book F, page 379; containing 160 acres.

The Long and Webb placer, in book D., page 574, recorded July 11, 1890; containing 40 acres or thereabouts.

Also, all of the following-named millsites, all situate in Kirtley Creek Mining district, the location certificates whereof are recorded in the records of Lemhi county, Idaho, as follows, to-wit:

The Black Fir mill-site, in book B, page 61, recorded January 7th, 1892, containing 40 acres.

The Madrid mill-site, in book B., page 65, recorded April 17th, 1892; containing 5 acres.

The Lemhi mill-site, in book B., page 62, recorded January 7th, 1892; containing 10 acres.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land containing 160 acres, situate in Lemhi county, Idaho, as described in the location certificate thereof, recorded in the records of said county September 22nd, 1891, in book B., page ——, and as more fully described in the deed thereof from Henry E. Wood to the Lemhi Placer Mining company, dated November 29th, 1892, and recorded March 2nd, 1893, in book F., page 754.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, containing 160 acres, situate in Lemhi county, Idaho, the location certificate whereof was recorded in said county, in book B., page 44, on September 21st, 1891.

Also, all that piece or parcel of timber land, containing 160 acres, situate in Lemhi county, Idaho, the location certificate whereof was recorded in book B., page 46, on September 23, 1891, and more fully described in a deed thereof from Henry E. Wood and others to The Lemhi Placer Mining company, dated November 29th, 1892, and recorded March 2nd, 1893, in book F, page 754.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land containing 40 acres, situate in Lemhi county, Idaho, the original location notice whereof is dated June 8th, 1874, and recorded in the records of said county in book A, page 27.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, containing 320 acres, situate in Lemhi county, Idaho, and fully described in the deed thereof, from A J. Macnab to the Lemhi Placer Mining company, dated September 7th, 1894, and recorded in the records of said county in book G, page 517, on September 7th, 1894.

Also, all those certain water rights located in Lemhi county, Idaho, the location notices whereof are recorded in the records of said county as follows, to-wit

That certain water right, recorded in book A., page 154, on April 21st, 1876,

That certain water right, recorded in book A, page 177;

That certain water right, recorded in book A, page 59,

That certain water right out of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 225 on October 15th, 1881;

That certain water right claiming 200 miners' inches out of Kirtley creek, recorded in book A, page 387, on November 24th, 1890,

That certain water right claiming 500 miners' inches out of the first fork of the south fork of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 366, on August 12th, 1889;

That certain water right claiming 1,500 miners' inches out of the east fork of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 400 on September 1st, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 2,500 miners' inches out of the west fork of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 400 on September 1st, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 2,500 miners' inches out of the east fork of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 401, on September 1st, 1891;

That certain water right, claiming 4 000 miners' inches out of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 402, on September 12th, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 2,000 miners' inches out of the east fork of Kirtley creek, recorded in book A., page 403, on September 21st, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 2,000 miners inches out of the west fork of Kirtley creek, recorded in book A, page 403, on September 21st, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 4,000 miners' inches out of the north fork of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 405, on October 1st, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 3,000 miners' inches out of the west fork of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 405, on October 1st, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 4,000 miners' inches out of the middle fork of Carmen creek recorded in book A, page 406, on October 1st, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 500 miners' inches out of the Spring creek fork of Carmen creek, recorded in book A., page 407, on October 1st, 1891;

That certain water right, claiming 3,000 miners' inches out of the east fork of Carmen creek, recorded in book A, page 408. on October 1st, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 2,000 miners inches out of the west fork of Kirtley creek, recorded in book A, page 410, on October 15th, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 2,000 miners' inches out of the east fork of Kirtley creek, recorded in book A, page 411, on October 15th, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 20,000 miners' inches out of the Lemhi river, recorded in book A, page 420, on December 18th, 1891,

That certain water right, claiming 2,500 miners' inches out of the Agency creek, recorded in book A., page 436, on March 26th 1892,

That certain water right, claiming 5,000 miners' inches out of Hayden creek, recorded in book B, page 59, on March 8th, 1894, and

Also, all other water rights or claims to water or interests in water rights, and all ditches, canals, flumes, conduits, sluices, boxes, pipes or other means of transporting, conveying or utilizing water upon, over, across and to any, each and all of the tracts, pieces or parcels of land hereinabove mentioned, described or referred to and conveyed or intended to be conveyed by said indenture, together with all rights-of-way or other easements therefor and for any thereof, with all rights and privileges appurtenant thereto or connected therewith.

And also, all buildings, structures erections, improvements, pipes and piping, monitors, gates, sluice boxes, furniture, fixtures, machinery, tools, appliances, implements at, upon or used in connection with the hereinabove described property, or any part thereof.

Also, the electric light plant on said premises, including all machines, machinery, dynamos, poles, wires, lamps and electrical appliances and materials belonging or in anywise appertaining to said plant.

And also, all materials on hand or in transit of every kind and description, including lumber, blocks, quicksilver, pipe, iron and steel.

And also, all maps, profiles, plans and specifications of ditches and particularly of the ditch from Hayden Creek; and

Whereas, the said James B. Grant, trustee as aforesaid, has resigned and refused to act as such trustee, by reason whereof the undersigned, J. P. Clough, being the acting recorder of Lemhi County, Idaho, has become and is successor in trust, with full power and authority to act; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and of the interest thereon, after demand duly made,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, J P Clough, acting recorder of Lemhi County, Idaho, trustee as aforesaid, do hereby give public notice that on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, A D 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in Salmon City, Idaho, I shall expose said property for sale and sell the same to the highest and best bidder for cash therefor, for the purpose of satisfying said note and interest thereon, and all costs of executing this trust.

J. P. CLOUGH,
Acting Recorder of Lemhi County, Idaho, Successor in Trust.

Dated, Salmon City, Idaho, June 17th, 1895.

First insertion, June 27, 1895.
Last insertion, July 25, 1895.

REDUCED RATES TO THE EAST.
Via the Union Pacific System.
To Chattanooga and return June 23-24.
To Boston and return July 3-7.
To Baltimore and return July 13-14.
To Boston and return Aug. 17-23.
To Louisville, Ky., and return Sept. 6-8.
For additional information address Geo. Ady, General Agent, Denver, Colo.

EVERY PRETTY GOWN

OLIVE HARPER DESCRIBES ONE MADE OF GINGHAM.

Other Nice Dresses For Everyday Wear. Hats For Garden Parties and Fair Weather—New Collars and Cuffs—Grass Linen and Pineapple Cloth.

[Special Correspondence.]

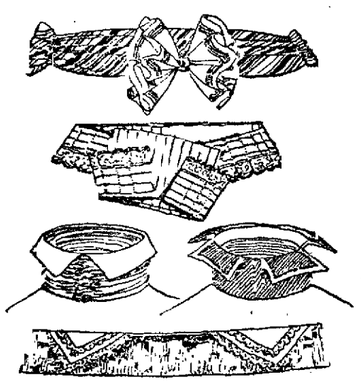
NEW YORK, June 24.—The woman who can afford velvets and other rich fabrics is the woman who wears the gingham gown with the best grace. She wears a cotton gown from choice, not necessity, and therefore she has no inward feeling of resentment against a fate that deprives her of anything more costly. And in truth a nice gingham well made is so very pretty and so appropriate these summer days that it is no wonder any one might like it. Ginghams are among the most valuable of all the summer dresses, for they never change color, nor do they grow shabby as long as the threads hold together. No matter how often they visit the laundry, they come forth fresh and sweet and apparently new. There are ginghams of large plaids, with faintly woven figures in the pattern, and there are stripes and pinhead checks in every color and every combination of color and design. The large plaids are rather more in the madras style, but the finer checks find rather more favor as a general thing. One sees windows piled full of lovely ginghams now marked at 5 cents a yard. Some of the fancy patterns in Scotch ginghams are marked 12 to 15 cents. A model gown was of a very large plaid of green lines over a mauve ground, with shades of mauve considerably darker interwoven in some manner in irregular spots.

GINGHAM AND SICILIENNE GOWNS.

The skirt was faced up with linen and cut in the flaring shape. The waist was a neat but plain short basque, with a vest of heliotrope velvet. There were collars and cuffs of the same. The sleeves had full upper puffs and quite a deep fall of lace below the cuffs. Across the shoulders back and front was drawn very wide lace, so that it could be draped across the bust and left to fall in a cascade to the waist line. The parasol and bonnet were made to match the colors in the gingham, and in this way and by such respectful treatment a gingham dress becomes as dainty and pretty a costume as any lady ought to desire for summer.

Among the dresses for nice every day the sicilienne is the nicest. It is also very showy for the price and looks like the best and richest silks. The very light colors are preferred. Pearl and French gray, ivory white and silver gray are all among the favorites. There is also a white, with a pale greenish tinge, which is strikingly beautiful. An elegant gown had the skirt laid in the new backward folds, which are stately and more generally becoming than the godet or paquin skirts. The waist was plain, with a few gathers drawn down to the points front and back. The sleeves were not too large. Across the shoulders was a drapery of the same goods edged with white lace. The chip hat matched the delicate tint of the sicilienne and was bordered with a full ruching of lace, and there was a large bow of silver gauze ribbon with cherry colored stripes.

For garden parties and fair weather hats there are straw crowns, with brims made of nothing but accordion plaited silk muslin. On the crowns a few or many flowers to match the costume are placed. The fluted brims resemble the mob caps somewhat, but are very airy and dainty. Some of the straw hats are literally covered with flowers, not one kind or another, but all kinds—violets, lilies of the valley, tulips, roses, and, in short, everything, all jumbled together. The coloring is brilliant and would be impossible if they were anything but God's own flowers.



NEW NECKWEAR.

Among the neatest and prettiest of the accessories to woman's adorning are the new collars and cuffs. The stock collar is not as much worn as it was in cooler days; still it is often seen. Plaid silk, shirred to a stiff band, and with a butterfly bow of silk muslin or drawn worked pineapple cloth, is a favorite. A shirred stock of soft silk of some pleasing color has a turn down collar of white linen above it. A stiff stock is made of blue linen, with a narrow line of white linen hemstitched on, and this portion is cut out in four parts, and they stand out stiffly. There are cuffs to match. A band of ribbon of any preferred color has two turn over points of sheer linen lawn with narrow valenciennes lace in two rows. Another style has a band of striped linen lawn, and to that there is a turned down knife plaited collar trimmed with valenciennes on the edges. The cuffs match it. A very dressy fancy is to have a wide sailor collar made of fine linen lawn with rows of half inch insertion and edging of valenciennes, which is the only lace used for these collars. There are many other fancies for making up these sheer collars. The delicate grass linen and pineapple cloth are also very airy and fine. These are invariably hand sewed.

OLIVE HARPER.

RUSSIAN PEASANT INDUSTRIES.

Where All Clothing and House Furniture Are Made at Home.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Having returned to this my native country after a residence of some years in America, I feel that a short description of the cottage industries of Russia may interest western readers.

These so called cottage industries derive their name from the fact that in the humble homes of the moujiks, the lowliest of the czar's subjects, all kinds of beautiful fabrics are woven and embroidered. These poor, untutored peasants, regarded as burden bearers in their native land and by foreigners to be simply a stolid, patient class of people, almost incapable of emotion of any kind, are yet among the most artistic of the world's workers.

Strange to say, the more remote I found these people from the commercial centers the more perfect the work they turned out. In thickly populated districts the influx of machine made work naturally depreciates the value of that made by hand, and results in a comparative decadence in its quality.

Viatka is about as large as the state of New York and is especially noted for its skilled workers. Judging from the excellence of the material used and the time spent on the work, one would suppose it to be a costly luxury. On the contrary, the small sum asked by the poor peasant seems so pitifully inadequate that the visitor wonders at the nonmercenary character of the people. The degree of prosperity which they enjoy is probably attributable to their immunity from that greatest of all terrors to the poor—landlordism. While Viatka is situated in an out of the way part of Russia, it is almost wholly without nobility or landed estate gentry, the entire province being absolutely under the control of the crown, and therefore enjoys a more liberal form of government. It is really a case of bureaucracy versus the peasantry. This province is known as the "moujiks' realm." The soil is fairly good, and the peasantry are very much attached to it. While they look upon agriculture as their chief employment, in no part of the land are there more varied and interesting occupations carried on or greater skill displayed.

The peasantry do not confine themselves to the production of merely ornamental things. The range of these industries includes every need of the household and farm, every branch of the simpler crafts and not a few of the higher traces. The winter here is long, lasting from October till April, with the weather intensely cold, necessarily confining the inhabitants to their homes the greater part of the time. It is then that men and women, boys and girls, are busy at work in the warm log cabin and the rude shanty workshop. Originally it was the custom for the peasantry to produce everything they used, clothing as well as furniture and utensils of every description. Any surplus left over was disposed of by sale. Such idyllic conditions, however, no longer exist, and at the present time the peasant labors for revenue only. The various kinds of work have for generations been specialized—that is, certain industries have become hereditary and traditional with certain families, and even with whole villages, which accounts for the high grade of perfection attained. Some families or villages become workers in iron, others in hides and tanning and still others in furs, wool, etc. Then come the higher crafts, which give scope to technical skill and not infrequently artistic talent. All these fields of labor are open to both sexes. In addition the women weave linen, spin wool and do plain and fancy knitting.

In one nest of villages I found one or more accomplishers in every home. Some of the work which I handled was beautiful in design and of the most delicate texture. Most of the patterns have been handed down through many generations from memory, with only occasional changes. I also found some very unique examples of cross stitch embroidery, with drawn work almost as fine as lace. The former is employed in the ornamentation of towels and aprons and at one time was used in making wide borders for table and bed linen. Before the need of money became so absolute among the peasantry such things were accessories of every humble home, and mother and daughter vied with each other in the preparation of the latter's trousseau. Examples of this work may be met with in the paintings by Makovsky and other famous Russian artists, who delighted in the portrayal of rural life. But this and kindred work can always be had for the ordering, and indeed it is one of the cottage industries which the people of the empire would like to see revived. You will have some idea of the importance of this class of work when I tell you that in several of the museums throughout the country I saw travel exhibitions which represented the history of the industry from its inception.

The women of Little Russia are more expert in the art of decorative embroidery than their sisters of Russia proper. Their work is more heavily embroidered, and they use much gayer colors, similar to those employed by the women of Wallachia, Bulgaria and Hungary. Then there is the heavy tapestry work, which is fast becoming a lost art, specimens of which at the present time are considered rare antiquarian finds. Yet another industry which finds a ready market is wood carving. This the people execute most beautifully, in the oriental Byzantine designs, for use in the ornamentation of the national architecture. But it would be impossible to give a detailed description of the various employments of these talented people.

Next we turn to the government of Orenberg, which is situated on the steppes. The specialty of the women here is the knitting of those lacy, almost impondorable shawls, three of which can be drawn through a wedding ring at once. These articles are knitted out of the wool of a certain breed of Angora goats which were originally imported from China, readily adapting themselves to their new environments and multiplying very rapidly. Beautiful as are these shawls, some persons prefer the warmer gray of those knitted by the women of Penza from a hand spun wool known as "goat's down." They certainly equal the Indian "shuddar" in softness and lightness.

Of the so called "alien races," who live mostly along the banks of the Volga, the Mordvins, the Sotnia, the Cheremiss, especially the latter, are virtual heathens. The women are gentle, shy and most domestic and are industrious and skillful workers. The stout, twilled homespuns which they weave are almost indestructible fabrics and are very handsome. Their embroideries are elaborate and tasteful in color, usually wrought in subdued tints of rare perfection, having the peculiarity of being alike on both sides. The Cheremiss woman literally makes with her own hands—and that includes spinning and weaving—every article worn by herself and the men of her family. In former times the same might have been said of every thrifty peasant housewife.

PAULA SMIRNOFF.

CAVALRY AND KNIGHTHOOD.

Hesse-Cassel has an order entitled the Iron Helmet.

In 1352 the Order of the Knot was founded in Naples.

Four Italian orders, established at different times, bear the title, "Order of the Cross of Christ."

Portugal has a number of orders, the most highly honored being the Order of Avis, founded in 1162.

The Order of the Crown of India is one of the latest. It is for the benefit of the ladies and was founded in 1877.

The most ancient English decoration was the Order of the Round Table, said to have been founded in 516 or 528.

There are eight Orders of Merit, belonging respectively to Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Baden, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony and Wurttemberg.

The Scottish Order of St. Andrew is claimed to be one of the oldest in Europe. It was founded in honor of the patron saint of the country in 787.

The Order of the Elephant is the strange and out of the way title of nobility conferred in Denmark by Christian I. Why the elephant should have been chosen has never been made apparent.

The Order of St. Constantine claims to be one of the oldest in existence, dating back its history to A. D. 313. For hundreds of years it was extinct, but was revived by Russia in the last century.

The Order of the Bath was founded by Henry IV in 1399 and was revived by George I. The number of knights is limited, and to be a member of the order is considered one of the highest distinctions of an English nobleman.

The Order of the African Star was founded in 1888 for the purpose of rewarding the adventurers who took part in the colonization of the Kongo valley. As yet it has achieved no very prominent place among the orders of knighthood.—St. Louis Republic.

NAVAL NOTES.

If a man does something big, the Chicago papers claim he is a Chicago man whether he comes from Chicago or not.—Los Angeles Express.

In New York the people are so much annoying to enforce the Sunday closing law in thousands of side door saloons they fairly frothed at the mouth.—Philadelphia Times.

The Sun's latest fad is to drop the "New" from "New York." Then see how as many of your people speak it—"York." That's a fine name for the American metropolis.—Buffalo Express.

Charleston people claim that is the coolest city in the country during the summer months. In this respect Charleston seems to differ very materially from some of her most prominent citizens.—Cleveland Press.

Now that genuine reform has taken hold of the New York police department Chicago will have only San Francisco to dread as a rival in the production of murder mysteries.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Not content with stealing our territory and pilfering our citizens, St. Paul has even the nerve to purloin the gallows that we bought and paid for. Still it would be all right if St. Paul would only make an industrious use of the same.—Minneapolis Journal.

The esteemed Sun is busily advocating the adoption of Manhattan as a name for the Greater New York. Brooklyn is a more appropriate name than Manhattan. Park row, West Brooklyn, would look well as the address on the envelopes of The Sun's correspondence.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PEN, CHISEL AND BRUSH.

R. H. Parks, the sculptor of Chicago, is to make a bronze bust of the late Secretary Gresham.

Charles G. Leland, the greatest living authority on gypsy legendry, has been delving into Italian folklore and will soon publish his researches.

Among the French men of letters who ride the bicycle are Emile Zola, Jules Lemaitre, Jean Richepin, Henri de Regnier, Octave Mirbeau and Arthur Meyer.

Frank R. Stockton recently told a friend that almost every fortnight still brought him some solution of the problem concerning his famous story of "The Lady or the Tiger?"

Sir John Tenniel, the famous Punch cartoonist, is tall, erect and slim. His appearance, with his straight shoulders and white mustache, stiffly curled, is that of a soldier rather than an artist.

Franz Defregger, the famous German artist, passed his sixtieth birthday in his villa near Bozen a few days ago. He is now at work on a great altar piece—St. Joseph—for a new church of Bozen.

DANA'S FAD.

KNOCKED DOWN AND SAW HER ASSAILANTS IN A TRANCE.

Dana Has no More Use for Psychic Phenomena than for Street Blockers, and Insists that People who Live together Must Know when They were Married.

Colorado Springs has its Svengali and its Trilby, but Svengali is in jail. His name is Bert Graham. Thursday afternoon the police were called to No. 3 in the row of buildings corner of Cascade and Kiowa streets, known in the old days as "Dead Man's Row." Here are residing a man and woman giving the name of Graham. The woman had some scratches and bruises on her and told a very strange tale. She said that a few minutes before, her husband being away, she had gone into a side room, when suddenly she was pounced upon by two men who tried to abduct her. Frantically she fought them into one room and out again. Her shrieks alarmed them and they fled out the back door. Then she fainted away and was found by the janitor unconscious. Mrs. Graham had some evidences of abuse on her neck and head and claimed to have very severe hurts on the body, but refused to allow a physician to examine them.

Now comes the strange part of the story: The theory advanced by the Grahams is that the men wanted the woman to carry her to Cripple Creek and make use of strange psychic forces which she claims to possess. She is a hypnotic subject and it was the intention of the men to use her in locating gold mines. In the relating of this story it transpired that it is the common practice of Graham to put the woman into a hypnotic state at will when she sees the past, the future and the present. There is nothing that is concealed from her vision at these times even the hidden wealth of the rocks. Why she did not foretell the assault and avoid it and subsequent arrest of Graham is not on the bills.

After a close examination of the premises the police became convinced that the story was a bit fishy. They could find no trace of any one having left and the gate was locked. People in the next house had heard no noise and seen no one leave. Yesterday Mr. Dana became convinced that he had better look the queer affair up and went to the house. He was told that the woman had just come out of a trance and had accurately described the men who assailed her. She treated them at Colorado City in a saloon. Mr. Dana sent Officer Atkinson to Colorado City with Graham to get him out of the way, although he did not care to go. They failed to find the men, or get any trace of them. Mr. Dana proceeded to pump the woman as to her married life. When Graham got back he talked with him and became convinced that the pair were not married. Their stories did not agree so Graham was locked up on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He also became convinced that the man had been in trouble of some kind in Chicago, Denver and Kansas City and has sent to those places to learn about him.

The police are at a loss as to the theory for the sale although they suspect that the pair had some kind of designs on a well known mining man who had become convinced of their power. However, Graham declares that he has complete control over the woman, and will make a test before a committee of physicians. So far as learned they were not working the racket in the ordinary way of clairvoyants or second sight seers. They have been here about three weeks and the woman has been waiting table at a boarding house and supporting the two.

Now if this is not a case of Trilby what is it? But how inferior Du Maurier's creation. A Trilby who can only sing is not in it with one who can find gold mines, while a soulful maiden who can only sit around and altogether have her picture painted to support herself while waiting for Svengali to appear, is nothing to one who can support him by singing hash.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

An Institution that is Destined to be of Marked Benefit to Colorado Springs.

One of the great needs in this city was filled some years ago in the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, and the inception of the work on the basis on which it is still continued. But there was still a large amount of work to be done in the interest of the city, which did not fall within the official province of any department of the municipal government, and yet which the Chamber of Commerce could not provide for. So many things that have been done, have been accomplished in a hasty and spasmodic manner, because of no substantial organization behind, and many things that should have been done, have been neglected, because it was nobody's business to see that they were done. Below will be found a full list of the committees and members of the Village Improvement society. It will be seen by examination that almost every phase of the city home life is covered, and that the committees are composed of those that are able to do what needs to be done. We could print nothing more commendatory of the organization, nor better calculated to secure its generous support, than this list of committees, and committeemen. It is just what has always been needed here, and the list of members ought to be as big as the city directory:

President—W. F. Slocum.
First Vice-President—V. Z. Reed.
Second Vice-President—D. V. Donaldson.
Secretary—Mrs. T. G. Waterman.
Assistant Secretary—Miss E. T. Brinley.
Treasurer—Percy Hagerman.
Directors—Walter C. Frost, Mrs. S. E. Solly, Jas. B. Gregg, Irving Howbert, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Geo. H. Sinton, W. P. Bonbright, H. G. Lunt, Mrs. E. C. Eaton, J. A. Vorhees, A. B. Meservey, H. Eaton, J. A. Vorhees, A. B. Meservy, H. C. Hall, Mrs. Geo. L. Owen.
Finance Committee—W. P. Bonbright, W. C. Frost, Geo. R. Parsons.
Park and Tree Planting Committee—Col. Ensign, V. Z. Reed, Mrs. Ormes, Geo. H. Parsons, M. B. Irvine, Miss E. T. Brinley.
Sanitary Committee—Dr. S. E. Solly, L. A. Pease, Dr. J. B. Hart, O. Roberts.
Legal Committee—E. C. Hall, E. B. Adams, C. E. Kosal.
Free Library Committee—J. B. Gregg, Mrs. C. A. Eldridge, Mrs. T. J. Fisher, F. B. Ellis, Rev. M. D. Ormes.
Committee on Correspondence and Statistics—Geo. R. Buckman, L. R. Ehrich, Wm. B. Green.
Committees on Streets, Lawns, Ditches and Weed Cutting—E. J. Reid, chairman of the whole; D. F. Donaldson, chairman First ward; Matthew Kennedy, chairman Second ward; R. R. Taylor, chairman Third ward; S. F. DuRee, chairman; Fourth ward; Horace Morse, chairman Fifth ward.
Street and Alley Committees—L. A. Pease, chairman of the whole.
First Ward—W. E. Newberry, W. C. Frost, Nelson B. Williams.
Second Ward—O. L. Godfrey, A. L. Lawton, H. E. Seldomridge.
Third Ward—W. R. Barnes, C. H. White, W. J. Matthews.
Fourth Ward—Frank Finnegan, E. M. Collins, F. L. Rouse.
Fifth Ward—H. Trickey, S. S. Barnam, C. G. Collais.
Membership Committee—Mrs. E. C. Goddard, chairman.
First Ward—Mrs. S. E. Solly, Miss Fanny Anderson, Mrs. W. E. Newberry, Mrs. H. C. Lowe.
Second Ward—Mrs. E. J. Eaton, Mrs. Edward Ferris, Mrs. C. L. Tutt, Miss Sarah Dorsey.
Third Ward—Major Otis Remick, Mrs. Geo. F. Green, H. D. Rice, Mrs. Marlow.
Fourth Ward—Mrs. Ormes, Wesley Nethers, Miss Bacheldor, H. R. Van Meter.
Fifth Ward—Mrs. H. I. Bennett, Mrs. Geo. F. Owen, Mrs. C. G. Collais, Rev. Barrett.
Committee on Flower Carnival—D. V. Donaldson, V. Z. Reed, E. Barnett, Mrs. T. C. Parrish, Mrs. E. C. Goddard, R. R. Taylor, Mrs. W. E. Newberry, S. F. DuRee, L. A. Vorhees.
Committee on Auxiliaries—Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Miss S. H. Dorsey, Mrs. Lawrence.

Members.

Chas. Thurlow, Frank White, Louis R. Ehrich, F. E. Brooks, W. J. Sawyer, D. V. Donaldson, Mrs. D. V. Donaldson, J. B. Gregg, H. G. Lunt, Mrs. Jacob Reed, Dr. Hart, C. W. Haines, Chas. Eldridge, Col. E. T. Ensign, Dr. Solly, Mrs. S. E. Solly, Mrs. Helen Waterman, G. H. Parsons, Dr. W. F. Slocum, Matthew Kennedy, T. L. Godfrey, L. H. Barlow, E. A. McGovney, E. J. Eaton, J. A. Wright, H. Hall, C. E. Hudson, E. F. Wright, J. P. Barnes, Thos. Hughes, Mr. Roberts, M. Gregg, Mr. Nelson, A. S. Goetz, Mrs. Goddard, Percy Hagerman, Theo. Harrison, E. T. Brinley, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Grant Hemenway, Mrs. A. A. Wandell, F. B. Hill, Mrs. Chas. Counselman, L. W. Chamberlain, G. H. Webster, Mrs. A. E. Touzalin, Miss Lucy Corkhill, W. C. Sanders, Chas. Craig, Chas. E. Smith, K. L. Ferris, J. Thayer Tutt, E. I. Beshears, S. G. Crosby, Mrs. W. C. Allen, Emily M. Cox, Kathrine McK. Rathbone, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. John N. Tucker, Mrs. A. T. Gunnell, Mrs. E. F. Wells, Edith Ferris, Mrs. J. F. Pebbles, Mrs. E. C. Kimball, Mrs. W. H. Bacon, Dr. Anderson, Mrs. E. P. Anderson, A. Brown, F. L. Martin, Mrs. F. L. Martin, E. J. Smith, E. S. Bumstead, E. W. Stephens, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Elizabeth Nachun, R. Hillhouse, A. E. Rope, J. A. Doubleday, C. H. Blood, Wm. H. Sanford, J. K. Sanford, R. J. Humphrey, A. D. Craigue, H. Weber, W. P. Bonbright, Bessie Horsfall, Miss Warren, Herbert Skinner, E. W. Frost, S. F. Hazelhurst, Claude Sachs, J. W. Vorhees, Phil. Strubel, J. W. Monteith, Frank Finnegan, H. I. Reid, L. A. Pease, Mrs. S. H. Dorsey, B. J. Bolles, Miss Wagner, Godfrey Kissell, Dr. C. F. Gardner, J. C. Plumb, Mrs. F. W. Howbert, Mrs. Garstin, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Barlow, Dr. Moore, Mrs. Moore, C. A. Fitch, Mrs. F. Freeman, M. H. Mills, O. H. Shoup, S. Baker, Geo. D. Elstun, Thos. A. Price, Jacob Reed, Charlotte C. Reed, W. H. Young, J. F. Maybury, Asa T. Jones, A. B. Bumstead, Alice H. Harris.

Races at Broadmoor.

Following is the excellent programme prepared for the races which will take place on the Country club track Saturday, July 6:

1. Free for all—Pace and trot; purse $100; best three in five, mile heats; entrance $15.
2. Quarter mile dash—Ponies 14.2 and under; sweepstakes of $5, $25 added.
3. Three-eighths of a mile dash—Open; sweepstakes of $5, $25 added.
4. Three-minute pace—Purse $100; best two in three, half mile heats; entrance $15.00.
5. Three-eighths of a mile dash—Ponies 14.2 and under; sweepstakes of $5, $25 added.
6. Running—Five-eighths of a mile; open; sweepstakes of $5, $25 added.
7. Mile novelty—Sweepstakes of $10, $25 added.
8. Hurdle race, half mile—Sweepstakes of $5, $25 added.

Four to enter, three to start, in all races. Catch weights.

Entries, which in all cases must be accompanied by cash, will close on Friday, July 5, at 8 p. m., prompt, at 114 East Pike's Peak avenue, the Silver Club billiard and bowling alley. All purses divided, 70 and 30 per cent.

George Bound Over.

Yesterday afternoon the three men accused of attempting to hold up the Exchange bank were taken before Justice Walker for preliminary examination. Henry McAllister and W. H. Foster represented the State and F. W. Dustin and John Watt the defense. Fred George was bound over in the sum of $2,000. The trial was not concluded as to Kennedy and McFarland but will be on Monday. The drift of the defense was towards showing that the job had been set up to entrap the men into committing the act.

The Ball Game.

The ball game between members of the Mining Exchange and the Board of Trade yesterday resulted in an easy victory for the latter team by a score of 34 to 16. A fairly good crowd witnessed the game, the grand stand being about half filled, and if noise is any sign they enjoyed the game thoroughly.

Wray did very good work for the winners as pitcher in the first five innings, Dorsey and Day filling that place in the other innings. Kennedy played a good game on first and Sloan behind the bat also did well. The losers took their defeat very good-naturedly; the whole game, in fact, was notable for the good feeling displayed all round, and made quite a spurt at the fourth inning. Aldrich pitched well for them in the first three innings, but his arm gave out after that. Williamson, Blackmer and Pickands were the only other players for the Exchange that are deserving of mention.

Young Women's Meeting.

The Sabbath day services at the Young Women's Home, corner Tejon and Kiowa streets, have proved very successful to those attending.

The second in the series of familiar talks to young women will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Mrs. E. W. Chambers. Her subject will be "The White Cross and White Shield."

Those who have heard Mrs. Chambers on the great reform movement will know how well she can present this subject to young women, and it is hoped the large dining room of the home will be well filled with young women. All are requested to bring Gospel Hymns No. 5.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court.

Wm. K. Ure, James E. Ure and Walter A. Ure, partners, etc., as The Ure Lumber Company, plaintiffs, vs. W. T. Sawyer and John A. Whiting, defendants. Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado:

To W. T. Sawyer, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the District Court of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree that the plaintiffs are the legal owners of an undivided one-third (1-3) interest in and to the "Ajax" and "Irene" lode mining claims in Cripple Creek Mining district, El Paso county, Colorado, and that a certain conveyance from the said W. T. Sawyer to the said John A. Whiting, dated March 8th, A. D. 1893, so far as the same conveys said Sawyer's undivided one-third (1-3) interest in, and to said premises, may be decreed fraudulent and void, and of no force or effect; and that said defendant, Whiting, be compelled to account with plaintiffs touching the premises, and ordered to pay over to plaintiffs one-third (1-3) of the several sums so found to have been received by him for the sale of certain lots and mineral rights in and to said premises; and for such other relief as may be just, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is hereby made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiffs will take judgment against you by default according to the prayer of the complaint.

Given under my hand at Cripple Creek in said county, this 9th day of April A.D. 1895.

HENRY MOODY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

First insertion, June 20, 1895.
Last insertion, July 18, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, William Wilson of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 21st day of October, A. D., 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 94, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

The north one-half of the northwest quarter (n ½ nw ¼) of section numbered one (1) and the northeast quarter of the north east quarter (ne ¼ ne¼) and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se ¼ ne ¼) of section numbered two (2) in township numbered thirteen (13) south, of range numbered seventy (70) west of the sixth (6th) principal meridian. Containing one hundred and seventy-seven and sixty-four hundredths (177 64-100) acres by government survey, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $7 and nine for the sum of $6.62 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on May 1 and Nov. 1 in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the notes of $6.62 each due on Nov. 1, 1894, and May 1, 1895, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust but are still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirke H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas, The holder of three of said notes of $6.62 each has elected to declare the same due and payable on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said William Wilson, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the cost and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 5th day of June, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado. Successor in Trust.

First insertion June 6, 1895.
Last insertion July 4, 1895.

HENRY MILLER.

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Estimates Furnished.

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ROOFING MATERIAL.

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DENVER, COLO.

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Rates made known on application to the office.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

"PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

There is a large number of good, able, gentle and generous men in this world, who, without any but the best intentions, constitute stumbling blocks in the path of progress, a menace to the continuance of reform movements. They are the "peace at any price" men. Their offense is simply a hatred of strife, a love of peace. They are usually full of kindness and good will themselves and they are unable to see how any conceivable benefit to themselves or mankind can result from strife and discord. They cannot see that the only way to keep from discord is to strike always the lowest note; that so long as there is wrong doing in the world, they must either accord with wrong or make a discord.

These men tried to prevent the Revolutionary war, and all through its continuance strove for a surrender of the American cause, if only England would grant peace.

In the war of 1812 their successors wanted the United States to accept all of Great Britain's impositions and insults rather than rise against them. If those of this class had had their way, the curse of slavery would have been still upon the country and there would have been a peaceful, disgraceful disruption.

These men are here to-day. Professor Andrew D. White is one of them. He says that there should be an enlarged use of silver, he admits that it is possible to bring it about, and he then proposes that this country stop agitating the question, and have peace. What use is peace with a contracted currency, with a dissatisfied people, with a prospect of spasms of acute stringency alternating with long periods of chronic depression? So long as there is injustice done to produce so long there can be no peace. Peace can only be purchased by rectitude, by a victory of that which is right and true and just.

What a magnificent foundation is being laid here for a great city. No other place in the West has half the advantages, we think, that are vouchsafed to Colorado Springs, and in no other city in the State is so much being done with an eye to the future. We shall never be tired of calling attention to our pure water and the abundant supply of it. Then comes the supply of breathing places already ready for public enjoyment, or in prospect, Acacia and Alamo squares, the Monument Park and driveway, the Cheyenne Canon park, Dorchester park, Prospect lake, and the continuous park through Nevada avenue. The mountain streams will some day furnish thousands of horse powers through wires, and the railways that concentrate here will provide transportation for manufactures and raw materials. Cripple Creek will provide capital eager for investment. The College and Summer school, and public schools will bring many permanent and valuable residents. With all this in view, there cannot be too much done, nor too soon, to lay a broad foundation for the future welfare and prosperity of the city, and the work of the Village Improvement society should have the earnest support of all citizens who are interested in the future of Colorado Springs. Pennies now will count for more than dollars later on, and earnest concerted effort will make a little money go a long way.

Police Judge Owen believes that The Gazette has treated him unkindly because it failed to publish a communication sent in on Saturday night. The truth is that the Judge's letter was put in type at the same time as that of Capt. Cox. Both were practically the same and when the foreman came to make up his forms in the morning it was necessary to leave out some type matter. Judge Owen's letter was the one that was left out because it seemed to the editor that the denial had greater effect in this case coming from Miss Cox, and there was not room for both. Judge Owen has had many years' experience in newspaper offices, and understands the situation better now that it is explained than does the average reader. No defense was necessary, for Magistrate Owen here in his home, where he is known as a quiet, gentlemanly man, with too kind a heart to insult or injure any reference to the communications in regard to Salvation Aramy matters was not intended for his letter, but to 13 othersreceived not signed, and some others that were.

We should not be at all surprised if the Cuban revolutionists chose the Fourth for the formal declaration of their republican government, and the independence of Cuba. They have declared the existence of some sort of provisional government before, but not so definitely that they cannot now avail themselves of the opportunity to further ingratiate their cause with the American people. With Hawaii celebrating the occasion by liberating all the political prisoners, and Cuba by declaring a new nation, this country will have to exert herself to maintain her share of the significance of the day.

Especial attention is directed to the communication in another column signed "A Music Lover," and relating to the excellence of the Casino orchestra this year. The letter was written by a gentleman of eminent musical attainments, and it loses two-thirds of the force that it ought to carry, because he did not think enough of his own opinions to sign his own name to them. We add these words of explanation, so that our readers may see the importance of signing their names to their communications, unless there exists some good reason for secrecy.

Many of the most traveled roads out of the city are now so bad all the time, that their condition excites no comment whatever at ordinary times. When they are worse, people grumble a little, and when they are worst—people go around some other way.

So it seems that the names "Manitou" and "Colorado Springs" just escaped by a scratch from being transposed. That would not make any difference with the folks over in the gulch, however. If this town was named "Manitou" they would kick just the same, and declare that the only original spirit of the aborigines dwelt over there in their soda spring, and that we had no right to that name either. So it does not make any great difference after all.

Had the intended peaceful results of the naval gathering at Kiel been more successful, there would now be a greater chance of Russia's becoming involved in a war with Japan on the Pacific coast of Asia. But with a prospect of war in Europe, or at least of badly strained feelings for some time yet, it is hardly probable that the Czar will care to involve any great part of his resources in a comparatively fruitless struggle in a remote part of the world.

The expenditures of the City Council are watched very critically by those who felt the weight of the heavy municipal taxes this year, but we do not think that there will be any adverse opinion on the giving of $200 toward the advertising fund for this summer's operations. Advertising is an investment whose effects are always felt long before the expenditure of the money is felt, and so it is an outlay that is not really an outlay after all.

It is pretty hard for any one but an A. P. A. to be patriotic at all now, in some parts of the country. In one part of the Pacific coast the Ancient Order of Hibernians wants to parade on the Fourth, and to carry no flag but the Stars and Stripes, but A. P. A.'s will not even allow this, and there is a prospect of a riot between the two organizations. And of the two parties in this case, if all reports are true, we rather think the Irishmen will be the ones that are battling for American institutions.

We have been asked by a correspondent just what is the present status of the projected Denver Mining exposition. This is a very hard question to answer. The information about this project, in which the entire State is keenly interested, has so far been given out in a very spasmodic manner. A site has been chosen adjoining the Denver City park, and many plans for buildings have been submitted by prominent architects. It was decided by the committee in charge that a guarantee fund of $300,000 should be made certain before going further. At last accounts this much had not been secured, though the prospects were good. The Arapahoe County Commissioners have decided that they cannot legally give the $100,000 that a most everyone in the county wants them to give. In many ways, the exposition is now in a state of suspense, and at this writing it is very hard to say whether it will actually be held next year, or whether it will be postponed for a year or so. We should hate to see any such undertaking not altogether a success, and we hope that the committees will before many days get their plans on a working basis, or put the thing off a while.

Present prospects for silver are brightening every day. Nothing could have been worse for the cause of bimetallism than to have the Democratic party come out in favor of free silver. The country has now so keen a distrust of the Democrats, in matters of national policy, that their advocacy of a change in the monetary policy of the country would have been regarded by the people in the same light as are their remarks about the "robber tariff." But the Democratic party will not handle the silver question. Of course the result will be the organization of a new silver party, and into this will go all the extremists, the cranks and bigots and Populists, and fiatists. This will leave the reasonable, careful men of both parties free to settle the matter in an impartial, rational and statesmanlike manner. When silver is delivered from her most demonstrative and talkative friends, she will begin to have a fighting chance for rehabilitation.

We do not care for any more communications on the subject of the recent Salvation Army dispute. The matter is closed, with satisfaction to all concerned. We believe that the Salvation Army is a good, noble and worthy institution, and we think most of our readers do, but that was never the point at issue, and is not a controversy now. We believe Capt. Blanche Cox is a thorough lady, and a noble Christian woman, and we should hate to have anyone even think it necessary to prove a proposition so self-evident to all who have met her. We think that our city officers have been courteous and honorable in this difficult and disagreeable matter, and we are not inclined to encourage captious criticism of their actions. So please send in communications on some question of live public interest, and we will be glad to print them, but let this dead issue rest in its grave.

The meeting to be held in the Coburn library on Monday evening under the auspices of the Village Improvement society will be of much importance. The work of the society is commending general interest and such meetings as this will help in giving definite information in regard to the plans of the various committees of the organization.

THE ARID REGION.

The Denver Depublican says:

"The anniversary of the founding of Colorado Springs, an event which occurred on the 26th of June, 1871, attracted but little attention, but it is probable that it will be duly celebrated next year, when the end of the first quarter of a century in the history of the town will be reached. Colorado Springs is in many respects a remarkable place. It was founded by a colony formed on the general plan of the Greely colony, and it illustrates what may be done in that way under favorable conditions. At present it is one of the largest towns in the arid region, and it is the home of many wealthy and highly cultured people."

This is one of their jealous flings. They wish to imply that Colorado Springs is in the arid region. If this region is "arid", where do you get wet regions?

SOME COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no columns in a newspaper of more importance, or of more value to the readers and constituents of the paper, than those that are devoted to the communications sent in by the general public. In no other way can the trend of public opinion, and the reasons for its trend, be so accurately learned, than by such expressions of personal views. In no other way can abuses be so easily brought to the public notice, and the way paved for their correction.

But there are certain things regarding the use of these columns that ought to be understood by every person who has any idea of enforcing any particular ideas or opinions by this method. The first is, the value of the signature. The Gazette has printed, and we suppose will print, many letters commendatory of enterprises, to which are signed either meaningless assumed names, or equally meaningless initials. By just this shirking of responsibility, the letters lose a large part of their value. A communication by "L." commending the Summer School, for instance, using the highest encomiums, citing the most elaborate series of facts, will not carry half the weight involved in the terse, brief and signed letter that was in this paper yesterday. Opinions that the author is ashamed of will not impress others very hard. Of course there are many cases where the signing of the writer's name is inexpedient, but this is true hardly one time in ten, and hardly one time in ten are the real names signed.

In the past few days, there have come to this office, thirteen letters on the Salvation Army question on which there was nothing to show the writers' identities, even to us. Of course all were thrown into the wastebasket. Some of them we read in part, and we were surprised, to say the least, that people who were pretending to uphold the preaching of the religion of Christ against what they were pleased to call oppression, should have used the dishonorable and dishonest means here evidenced to gain their end. The letters contained all sorts of allegations against the police and city officers. It was charged that one member of the army had been killed in jail here seven years ago, by inhuman treatment, that the police were only agitating to be bought off, and several other nice little charges like that. Now these letters were sent, anonymously, to this office, to be printed, anonymously. The writers were cowards. They did not have the courage to let even the editor know their names. Their plan was to stab in the back, and then to cower, and sneak and run and hide. To avail themselves of the freedom of the American press, and the prestige that attaches to an open and fair expression of opinion, to further their own spites and prejudices.

We want to hear from the public on every side of every question. When secrecy is necessary, it will be preserved inviolate, but we should hate to feel that any person thinks that he may strike through our columns, a covert blow that he would not dare to deal in open fight.

Now is none too early to begin to plan the display for Sunflower Day. The prizes this year will be worth competing for, both for their beauty and intrinsic worth, and because it will be a high honor to get the prize for taste and artistic ability in so keen a competition as this will be.

We have printed and shall probably have a great many more to print, of the comments of the various papers of the State upon the recent Salvation Army dispute in this city, now happily settled. The explanation for the peculiar captious tone of most of these is one that we would hate to offer, if it was not so true. This and Greeley are the only cities in Colorado that kept right on through the panic and the hard times, without losing headway. They are almost the only cities in the State whose securities are at a premium, they are the only towns where where there are no open saloons, no gambling houses, and no open and licensed criminal resorts. These are the only towns where there is an organization to promptly and carefully assist all cases of destitution, and the only towns where more is spent on the schools than on the jails and police force. We are glad that the attention of some of these little towns has been called to affairs in Colorado Springs. They will find something to criticise, but they will find much more to emulate, and they will gain more in emulation than in idle and ill-natured criticism. Greeley and Colorado Springs were founded by the same class of people and are on much the same basis. Both towns are the target of these envious slings and both towns are going right ahead with undiminished power and prosperity.

OPENING FOR COLORADO SPRINGS CAPITAL

The Young Men's Era, published in Chicago in the interests of the great organization known to the world as the Young Men's Christian association, makes mention in this week's issue of three new Y. M. C. A. buildings that are nearly ready for occupancy, all made possible by the generous gifts of public spirited men who recognized the inestimable worth to a community of a well equipped and well supported Y. M. C. A. The buildings mentioned above are the most recent among about 300 others, all of which were given to the young men by wealthy men and women in these various cities and towns. With the thousands of strange young men who come to this city every year, and the thousands who are already here, far away from home and its influences, what better monument could be erected by any one in this city, with Cripple Creek gold, or gold from anywhere else, than a Young Men's building with splendid reading rooms, parlors, fine bathing facilities including a big swimming pool, fully equipped gymnasium, bowling alleys, etc., that are to be found in these buildings in other cities. If ever a city needed a building of this kind it is Colorado Springs and the men or women who will give of their wealth for such a purpose will find a great host, not only in the present, but in the future who will rise up and call them blessed.

We shall print next Sunday in full the excellent paper read before the meeting of the Village Improvement society by Mr. George H. Parsons Monday evening. Every citizen or resident of the city ought to take the keenest interest in the planting of trees, and this paper contains an exhaustive discussion of the varieties best adapted for our street sides.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have done wisely in beginning their work here by marking the spots of interest in local history. It is easy to lead the mind from local landmarks, to the great landmarks of the history of the country, and the love of a municipality leads easily to the love of country. If children learn that the founding of this city is of importance and interest how much more will they take an interest in the foundation of the nation.

The fact that the two morning papers of Denver can actually work side by side in comparative harmony in fighting the Water company, is in itself a pretty good evidence that there is something radically wrong in the situation. Either both papers are run by dishonest men, and the company is the aggrieved party, or there has been such grievous wrong done the consumers that neither paper dares to do otherwise than fight with all its might. Either supposition is entirely tenable. And meantime the reputation of the capital of Colorado steadily suffers. For the sake of the good name of the State, we hope that either the aldermen will be hanged, or the papers gagged, before the people begin to arrive from the East in great crowds.

INSTITUTE CLOSED.

Resolutions of Praise for the Instructors Tendered.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the Fifth District Normal Institute closed its sessions after two weeks of successful work. The teachers adopted the following resolutions before adjourning:

Whereas, Our efficient instructors, W. H. Miller, Edgar L. Hewett, Frank D. Ball, Clarence Finch, P. M. Bach and Miss Edna Mae Sprague have been among us imparting their natural and enridite knowledge in a methodical way in our behalf;

Whereas, Our short but intimate relation with them as instructors and pupils has been most interesting and profitable, which has not failed to arouse anew within us the interest we owe to our profession;

Whereas, We have found them faithful in the discharge of their respective duties in the class room and out, makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation for them as Normal teachers and especially to our practical superintendent, Clarence O. Finch, and Frank D. Ball, for the able institute they have permitted us to enjoy, and as we shall be favored by the N. E. A.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which they have exercised in our behalf by their services, scientific and practical facts, theory and methods shall be held in grateful remembrance by us.

Resolved, That their work at this institute shall not be barren of result with us, but that we shall continue our research in literature, mathematics, music and scientific investigation, always seeking after the best, most advanced methods for their preservation, as far as it is commensurate with our ability and surroundings.

Resolved, That we commend them to all others, especially to the conductor of institutes and normals, as "teachers of teachers," with successful results, coming from wide experience in practice as well as theory.

Resolved, That we as Colorado teachers will do all in our power toward the entertainment of the visiting members of the N. E. A.

Resolved, That we favor the free reading of Coin's Financial School.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in The Gazette.

JOHN E. RINKER.
MRS. A. W. TENILL.
MISS LENA K. BOSS.

A Good Example.

Pueblo gentlemen who are taking train loads of gold ore out of the Cripple Creek mines are invited to take note of the fact that Mr. W. S. Stratton, a miner who has shipped several tons out of Cripple Creek, has just made a gift of $500 to the Free Reading Room and Library association of Colorado Springs—(Pueblo Chieftain.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

An Interesting Meeting of the Society Last Evening.

A largely attended meeting of the Village Improvement society was held in the College Chapel, Coburn library, last evening. President Slocum was the chairman of the meeting.

Mr. George H. Parsons read a very interesting and important paper on the planting of trees on the streets. He at first discussed the width of streets and avenues, and the best ways of laying out and constructing roadways and sidewalks. As trees have to be planted when they are only two or three inches in diameter, it was necessary to sit down and wait a long time for results. This could be obviated to some extent by planting young trees of the most rapid growing sort 30 to 40 feet apart, and between these, planting some other trees, the handsomest and most desirable to be found. The first trees will soon grow up and give the desired shade, while the other will be gradually unfolding their beauties. When the cottonwoods, which Mr. Parsons thought were the very best available for temporary purposes, were getting old and shabby, they could be cut down, and the others would then be large enough to take their places. The ideal tree, Mr. Parsons thought, was the American elm. He named several others, that were very beautiful in the East, but the elm he thought fulfilled the conditions of growth here better than any of the others. Mr. Parsons then went on to describe ways of parking the streets and avenues so as to get the best effects, and illustrated his ideas with an elaborate and attractive looking chart.

Mr. Walter C. Frost talked on the subject of ditches and ditch boxes. He thought that the present wooden boxes that were in use to prevent the banks from washing, were offensive to both the eyes and nose, and a possible menace to health. He thought that the best, most beautiful and cheapest way, was to build the ditches of cobblestone. It was more natural to have the water flowing over stone, and make a mountain rill of each street-side ditch. By choosing stones of different colors, the ditch could be made a positive ornament to the city, instead of a detriment, as many of them now are. The ditches built in this way would be permanent, and the cost would not be great, as once done, the work would be done practically for all time, while the life of an ordinary flume was only a few years. In the discussion that followed it appeared that the cost of ditches built on this plan was only about $30 per hundred feet, and in some cases less, and many testified as to its beauty and general servicibility.

Gen. Palmer told some of the earlier plans for the city. Among the plans that had been more or less carried out, were those for the two parks, for the parking of some of the streets, for the construction of good roads across the mesa, to the canons, Blair Athol, and the Monument park. There had been some criticism upon the small amount of breathing space left in the plans, but it should be remembered that at the time the town was planned, the plains stretched out east for hundreds of miles, and the need of more breathingspace was not very apparent. One plan that had not been carried out, and he had regret that it had not been, and hope that it yet might be, was the one for the park in the Monument bottoms. He paid an eloquent and touching tribute to the general worthlessness of the roads and bridges leading to the various points of interest, and thought the authorities out their efforts on stretches of highway where there was the least travel. He thought that the tourist business was of great importance to the rest of the county in the market it made for produce, and thought the county should make the roads that ministered to this business the best in the neighborhood.

Dr. Bell told of the foundation and early history of the town of Manitou. He told how he and Gen. Palmer bathed in the soda spring, and how pleasant it was to plunge in where the great bubbles of gas were rushing up, so as to almost hold a man up in the water. The place was so delightful that they thought it should be made more accessible, and the site was purchased of Eastern parties for $30,000 for the 640 acres. The first name was LaFont, but that did not prove popular, and so Manitou was chosen. In the book of the travels of Ruxton, it was said that the Indians thought the gas rising in the waters was the breath of the great spirit "Manitou," and that suggested the name. The town was first laid out very differently from its present shape, in large villa sites, but there were purchased by other parties and cut up into little lots, and so the plan was changed. He thought that Manitou was now is a fair way to become prettier than it had ever been before, and he commended the efforts of the townspeople to beautify their little city.

Gen. Palmer was asked to explain why this was called "Colorado Springs." The question provoked a great deal of laughter. He said that at the time the town was named, this whole region was called either after Pike's Peak, or after the soda springs, and the name Colorado Springs was applied in the same general way that the very indefinite and equally useful word "outfit was used. When Manitou was named, it was thought to call that Colorado Springs, and this Manitou, but that as this city was already named Colorado Springs in the D. & R. G. mortgage, and some other papers, it was thought best to let it stand.

Professor Strieby suggested, apropos of the improvement of the streets, that it would be better to give each street an individuality in the arrangement of grass plots, etc., and suggested that meetings be called of the residents of each street, to take steps for concerted action.

Mr. D. V. Donaldson, of the Flower Carnival committee, reported that the committee had things well in hand, and that they hoped to raise all the money they needed this year by the sale of seats in the grand stand.

A Letter from Captain Cox.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir—I feel it incumbent upon me, at the close of this unfortunate trouble, to send a word to the public, expressive of the gratefulness with which I have received their needed sympathy and prayers, and of the exceeding gladness with which I hail the concessions granted. I thank the Mayor especially for the scarcely yet known privilege of standing on Sundays upon Pefon street, out of the fierce sun that would beat upon us at the allotted corners (with which we are quite satisfied.) The battle has been truly one of sorrow to us, a peace-loving people, but it has also been one of conscience and duty. Our convictions we believe have been given us from the high source whence we derive all other convictions, for which as a worldwide body we have been distinguished in the years gone by. Therefore have we been willing, and made strong, to suffer in other instances under different circumstances—and in this. It has been anything but a "tempest in a teapot" to me and to my people. Hours of earnest prayer have been spent over the matter, wisdom has been sought whence it was promised, and much sorrow of heart has been borne because we were misunderstood to be lawbreakers. Our religion is to us the passion of our lives, and we have been cast down indeed to think that the glorious gospel we preached, and the Christ we adore and hold up, should be relegated to a place below the alleys in a Christian city where a main street cannot be too good for such a cause. During the past nine months in this city two hundred men and women have been led to a knowledge of Jesus as their Savior in the Salvation army, many of whom have been sinners indeed.

Let it not be thought for one moment that we have desired that which has come to us. We have without ceasing prayed that it might be ended satisfactorily to our consciences and to the right of interpretation of religious liberty accorded to every citizen of our free America. To the chief of police, the judge, the city attorney and every member of the force we extend the right hand of fellowship and help and are their friends of servants in the gospel, as we are the friends and servants of every member of the human family. Only be it remembered that no true child of the covenant will ever yield a point of conscience, be it for the Emperor Nero and his lion-threats, or for the milder penalties of the Nineteenth century. The great law of duty written upon the tablets of a man's soul can never be effaced, even by the man's own hand of sin, that often would (if it could) wipe out the sacred characters. To a Christian that God-written law must ever be the most infallible guide to life and action, and a treasure of greatest price, be the cost of following it e'en death itself, or the loss of that which is as dear as life.

BLANCHE B. COX.
Staff Captain.

All Square.

The balance due from the United States of America, just 1 cent, to Grover Cleveland, President, has been paid. And now this country owes the gentleman nothing.—(Salt Lake Tribune.

The Corner Stake.

On Sunday mention was made of the novel entertainment to be given by the Zebulon Pike chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the Fourth of July, and attention is again called to these exercises, which will be as follows: The members of the chapter will meet at The Antlers at 9:30 a. m., and march to the corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak—Low's bookstore—where the following programme will be carried out:

1. Statement by the State regent, Mrs. Slocum, of the aim and object of the D. A. R.
2. The certification of the exact locality where the first stake of the Fountain colony was driven, Gen. W. J. Palmer.
3. Placing the Stars and Stripes over the spot, by Mr. John Potter, who helped drive that first stake.
4. Reminiscences, Dr. W. A. Bell.
5. Singing of "America," by the assembly, led by children from the public schools.

A cordial invitation is especially extended to all old timers and to all visiting members of the D. A. R.

Dr. Von Plener, the leader of the German Liberals, has resigned his seat in Parliament on account of the failure of his party to support him.

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.*

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure White Lead

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* If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free.

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SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, July 2.—The first call on the Exchange this morning was a very dull affair and it has been a long time since so few shares changed hands. Trading was limited to three stocks and between them they had a total of just one hundred shares over 3000. In spite of the wonderful dullness—wonderful because it comes after such an active day and when stocks are in such good demand—prices are very firm and but one or two stocks on the list have a weakish appearance. A big rush for Portland was expected now that a two cent dividend is assured. The event appears to have been anticipated on the previous day, however, for the sales in it to-day were only a few more than 1000 shares. Would-be purchasers had evidently limited the figure to 75 as there were a good many brokers bidding that figure, but only one block of 1000 shares were allowed to go at it, the 100 bringing 75½. At the close the lower figure was still bid with offerings at 76. Anaconda continues as strong as ever. The stock had 1000 sales at this call, half of it bringing 39¾ and the other half 40 with the closing quotations close to 40. The other stocks traded in was Union which also had 1000 sales. It went in two 500 share blocks, each bringing 14⅞, making an improvement in price.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	2⅞	3	.....
Anaconda	39¾	40½	1000
Argentum-Juniata	1 06	1 07½	.....
Bob Lee	050	060	.....
Consolidated	5¾	5⅞	.....
C O D	3	4½	.....
Creede & Cripple Creek	2	2¼	.....
Franklin	065	080	.....
Fanny Rawlings	5	6	.....
Gold and Globe	7½	8	.....
Isabella	18½	19⅞	.....
Isabella (stamped)	17	17½	.....
Mt Rosa	4½	4¾	.....
Mollie Gibson	92	94	.....
Pharmacist	5	5¾	.....
Portland	75	76	1100
Specimen	3	4¼	.....
Summit	6½	7½	.....
Union	14¾	15	1000
Work	3	3⅜	.....

Second Call

Though the total sales at the second call were a good deal heavier than in the morning, it can hardly be called a brisk one. The leading feature was Union, which had the heaviest sales of the afternoon and also of the day. Sales in it amounted to 6000 shares and every one of them brought 15. At the starting of business several attempts were made to get the stock at lower figures but when once it started to sell at 15 plenty of other sales followed. It remained strong and in very good demand at that price right up to the close of the call when the lowest offerings were at 15¼. The next most active seller was Consolidated with 2500 sales. This too all went at one figure the price for all that changed hands being 5¾. This was apparently the top figure for the time being as there was more on the floor at that price at the close of the call, with 5¾ bid. The sales in Portland and Argentum Juniata were limited but both stocks are in good condition in regard to price. The silver stock sold to the tune of 250 shares and brought $1 06 and $1 06¼. The high priced Cripple Creeker brought 75½ and 76, closing very strong at the higher figure bid with offerings at 77. The total sales in the listed stocks for the day amounted to 12,570 shares.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	2⅞	3	.....
Anaconda	39½	40¼	20
Argentum-Juniata	1 06½	1 07	250
Bob Lee	050	060	.....
Consolidated	5¾	5⅞	250
C O D	3	4½	.....
Creede & Cripple Creek	2	2¼	.....
Franklin	065	075	.....
Fanny Rawlings	5	6	.....
Gold and Globe	7	7½	.....
Isabella	18½	19	.....
Isabella (stamped)	17	17½	.....
Mt. Rosa	4½	4⅝	.....
Mollie Gibson	90	93½	.....
Pharmacist	5	5¾	.....
Portland	76	77	700
Specimen	3¾	3⅞	.....
Summit	6¾	7⅛	.....
Union	15	15⅛	6000
Work	3	3¼	.....

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were Anaconda 500 at 39¾ and 500 at 40, Portland, 1000 at 75 and 100 at 75½, Union, 1000 at 14⅞. For the second call they were Anaconda, 20 at 39½; A. J., 100 at $1.06¾ and 150 at $1 06, Consolidated, 2500 at 5¾, Portland, 300 at 76 and 100 at 75½, Union, 6000 at 15.

Unlisted Stocks.

The sales in the free list were as follows

Goldstone, 2500 at $5 per 1000.

Union Leasing, 500 at 61, 500 at 60¾, 500 at 60½, and 100 at 61¼

Silver State, 2000 at $8 per 1000.

Black Diamond, 335 at 18

Golden Eagle, 2000 at 1.

This makes the total for the day 21,005.

Mineral Surveys.

Mineral surveys approved by the United States surveyor general for Colorado during the week ending June 29: 9290, Pueblo, Victoria No. 2 and Nancy Hanks lodes; 9457, Pueblo, Columbia;; 9301, Leadville, New Buffalo and Carleton lodes, 9420, Pueblo, Midget; 9446, Pueblo, Goldsmith; 9291, Pueblo, Triangle; 9544, Pueblo, Gold Mine; 3818, Leadville, Triangle; 4241, Am. Leadville, Clyde; 8161, Pueblo, Eureka and Morgan lodes; 2916, Leadville, Ottawa; 902, Am. Leadville, Continental; 1448, Am Leadville, New Orleans, 7682, Am. Pueblo, Cardinal; 7432, Del Norte, Winchester, affidavit of $500 expenditure issued; 8886, Pueblo, Jubilee; 8.3- Pueblo, Transit

Attention is again called to Iowa gulch by the news of a strike which is just reported from there in the Williams shaft, says the Leadville Herald-Democrat. This property lies west of the Rex and the lessees have been quietly at work there all the spring. After going through about ninety feet of parting quartzite, and then three or four feet of porphyry. Beneath this, at a distance of 134 feet from the surface, a body of mineral was uncovered, but as yet nothing is known as to its size or continuity. Several assays which were taken show that the ore will easily net $30 per ton. Among the parties interested in this lease are George B. Harker and I. B. Griffith, who have been very perseveringly at work there for some time.

The Ben Hur company have declined to pay J. M. Russberry's salary, which amounts to $1,500, and will contest it in the courts.

The Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, July 2.—A very fine morning's business was done at the first call of the Board of Trade this morning. A variety of stocks were traded in and two of them were quite heavy sellers. These two were Goldstone and Granite Hill, both of which have been selling quite freely lately. The first named stock had 13,000 shares to its credit, all of which brought $1 50 per 1000, it being in good demand around that figure. Granite Hill had 18,000 sales and this too all went at one figure, $7.50 per 1000 being the price. The next heaviest seller to those was Dold which, upon the previous day, had an even 10,000 sales, the price being $9 per 1000. Among the higher priced stocks Portland and Argentum Juniata were prominent. (The former had 1000 sales at 74½ and the silver stock 100 at $1 07½. Keystone with 5000 shares at 1¾ and Gould with 3000 at 3 were also prominent sellers.

Second Call.

Trading at the second call of the Board of Trade was heavier than in the morning and the sales were well spread over the list of stocks. The three high priced silver stocks were all handled in a small way. The heaviest seller of them was Union Leasing. It had 1000 sales which went in two 500-share blocks. The price paid for it was in advance of what has been paid for it in the past week or so. The first 500 shares brought 61½ and the second 62½. Mollie Gibson had 200 sales at 93 and A. J. 500 at $1.07½. The heavy selling was in Colorado City and Manitou, Buckhorn and Granite Hill. In point of numbers the latter stock was on top, it having 24,000 sales at $7.25 and $7.50 per 1000. "Old Town" had 11,000 sales at $10 and $11 per 1000, and Buckhorn 6000 at 2½ and 2⅝. The latter stock is in very good demand and it is probable that advanced prices would be paid for large blocks of the stock. The total sales for the day amounted to 139,500 shares.

The following sales were also made: Dolc, 10,000 at $9 per 1000; Colo. City and M., 11,000 at 1⅛; Isadore, 2500 at $1 per 1000; Chimborazo, 7000 at 1¼; Blue Bell, 2900 at 2.

The following table includes the principal stocks dealt in on the Board of Trade. The total sales for the day in each are given and also the closing prices of the same.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	1 05	1.08	700
Bob Lee	050	057	1000
Ben Hur	1⅝	1⅞	1000
Buckhorn	2⅜	2⅝	7000
Cripple Creek Con.	5¾	6	2500
Creede and C. C	1¾	2¼	.....
Calumet	025	040	.....
Columbine	1	1¼	.....
Enterprise	4¾	5½	500
Elkton	60	..	.....
Golden Eagle	1	1¼	.....
Gold and Globe	7⅜	7¾	.....
Gould	2⅞	3⅛	3000
Goldstone	047	055	14500
Golden Age	070	072	.....
Granite Hill	072	075	41000
Jack Pot	1¾	2	.....
Keystone	1¾	1⅞	5000
Mollie Gibson	91½	93	200
Mt Rosa	4⅜	4⅝	.....
Nugget	10	10½	500
Ophir	3	4½	1000
Pharmacist	5⅜	5¾	.....
Portland	75	78	1000
Silver State	080	087	.....
Summit	7	7¼	500
Star of the West	065	070	1000
Union	14¾	14⅞	200
Union Leasing	61½	62	1000
Virginia M.	1	1¼	.....
World	1⅜	1⅝	2000
Work	2¾	....	.....

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette:

Denver, July 2.—There was a very good tone about the market this morning, but very little was actually done. There was trading in seven stocks on the s., but as the heaviest seller had only 1400 sales the total was not very heavy. The brokers tried to do business but found great difficulty in getting together and could fill only a small percentage of the orders which they had in hand. There was no particular feature to the market but all stocks stood firm at yesterday's prices.

During the call President Root entered rostrum and spoke of the necessity of maintaining the regular rates of commission. Those, he said, were being cut and during his term of office he would see that all cases of commission cutting would be punished to the full extent of the law. He also advised the brokers to stop so much street wrangling, as it had a very bad result on the Exchange and its members.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Amity	077	080	1000
Aola	070	072	.....
Anaconda	40¼	40¾	500
Bangkok	16½	16⅝	1400
Big Six	9¾	11	.....
Boston & Idaho Tunnel.	21½	23½	.....
Forepaugh	42½	63	.....
Gold Standard	3	3⅜	100
Gold and Globe	7¾	8	.....
Justice	4	4¼	2000
Mollie Gibson	93	96	100
Mt. Rosa	4½	5	.....
Pharmacist	5¾	6	100
Work	3	3¼	.....

The Goldstone Company.

A good deal of Goldstone stock has changed hands in the past week or two, and investigation shows it to be of those companies owning claims at Cripple Creek, which is apparently deserving of a good deal more attention than it is getting.

The company owns five claims, the Dolphna, Guess, Hillside, Baby and Ben Franklin. The Dolphina lode is situated in Poverty gulch, near the El Paso, belonging to the Gold King company, and the C. O. D. It is now being worked under bond and lease.

The Guess lode is a Gold hill claim, and is in the proximity of the Anchors and other of the Anchoria Leland company's properties. This, also, is being worked under bond and lease.

The Hillside lode has been heard of several times lately. It is situated on Mineral hill, the scene of the first excitement in camp. Close to the claim are the Rotten Hole, New Discovery, Star of the West and Mutual, belonging to the Mutual company.

The Baby is being worked under bond and lease by Mr. Moore Smith. It is a Bull hill property. The Ben Franklin is another claim in Poverty gulch. The bonds under which part of the claims are being worked call for $83,000.

The Guess lode is patented, and some other of the claims are practically through the same process.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the county clerk of the Potter M. & M. Co. for $1,000,000. The office will be in Colorado Springs and the incorporators are J. W. Parker, R. J. Preston and K. R. Babbitt.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Only One of the Old Directors Remains—Good News From the Pike's Peak.

The annual meeting of the Union Gold Mining company was held in the company's office in the El Paso bank block yesterday. Everything passed off very quietly, and with the exception of E. A. Sill an entirely new board of directors was elected.

Dr. Sidney R. Bartlett acted as chairman and Mr. E. F. Welles as secretary for the meeting. The first business done after getting started was to appoint a committee of three to find out the representation of stock. This committee consisted of E. S. Johnson, J. M. Holman and Charles Farnsworth. They reported 800,000 shares represented, and this number of votes was cast for every director elected. The election resulted as follows: J. A. Sill, E. S. Johnson, N. O. Johnson, S. S. Bernard, H. Morse, W. S. Jackson and D. Chisholm. The treasurer reported some $16,000 in the treasury.

During the meeting a message was received from camp stating that a new and important strike had been made in the fourth level south in the Pike's Peak, but particulars were not given.

At a directors' meeting after the annual meeting E. S. Johnson was elected president, H. Morse vice president, and C. H. Morse secretary-treasurer. The latter gentleman is not a director. It is understood that there will be no dividend this month.

Weekly Letter Extracts.

The following items are from the weekly market letter of Messrs. Doubleday, Rope & Co.: "The volume of business transacted on the Exchange during the early part of the week was small, but the announcement of the A. J. dividend caused a considerable amount of trading for the last two days.

"The directors of Argentum held a meeting yesterday and declared a 3 cent dividend payable on July 15, the books closing on July 8th. Although a 5 cent dividend was expected it is generally agreed that it is a better policy to start in with a smaller one. The company have every confidence that they can continue to pay this dividend regularly every month. On the announcement being made the stock jumped as high as $1.10, but declined again, closing at $1.07 1-2 bid, $1.0 asked.

"Our Mr. A. E. Rope who has just returned from a business visit to London, expresses himself as satisfied that Cripple Creek investments will become in good demand when once their true value is more generally understood."

The following comments are from the weekly market letter of Messrs. Delany & Delany: "As we view the situation good values are still selling upon a cheap basis; and as continued new strikes come to light almost daily the past rise is a mere bagatelle to what is to come. It is satisfactory to note that trade revival throughout the country continues, and the voluntary increase of wages at business centers show that such improvement is real. One of the influences which is favorable to holders of securities is the declaration of a three cent. per share dividend by the Argentum-Juniata Co., payable July 15th, books closing the 8th. The prospects of a continuation of dividends look very favorable, as it was the policy of the company not to declare dividends until the ore bodies looked continuous. While this conservatism may have disappeared over anxious holders, yet we believe it to the interest of all, that such a wise policy was pursued. Over a hundred thousand dollars in debts have been cleared up, ore bodies opened, a surplus of $175,000 accumulated and paying a three cent dividend. What more can you ask?"

In their weekly market letter the Woods Investment company say: "The market for the week on the old Exchange has been comparatively dull, there being but few active spots to relieve the monotony. On the Board of Trade sales have been heavier, but this cannot be ascribed to any general activity, as it has been largely due to extensive trading in but a small number of stocks. There would be nothing particularly discouraging in the situation, if the market continued quiet for some time at this season of the year. As a rule, July and August are dull months, and it is not to be supposed that 1895 will mark an exception. Lower prices are the natural sequence to this quiness and the buyer usually has exceptional opportunities, but whether such will be the case this year is a question, particularly with regard to the gold stocks. So numerous and important have been the recent discoveries at Cripple Creek that stock in any company owning well located ground has, at least, fair prospective value, and low prices will be so quickly taken advantage of by local speculators that a general decline is not probable.

"Argentum gave a reminder that the Aspen silvers were still on the list by declaring a dividend of three cents per share, payable July 15. This has been expected for some time but has been so long in coming that it is a pleasant surprise to many stockholders. The general opinion has been that the policy of the management was not to commence dividends until they could be continued. This appears probable from the fact that there is a surplus of about $175,000 in the treasury. With regular monthly dividends of three to five cents per share the stock should be a purchase at present quotations. A sharp advance to $1.10 followed the announcement of the dividend, but was in turn followed by a reaction to $1.07½."

In his weekly market letter Mr. Frank H. Pettingell says: "Last week's market practically decided several important matters that had been absorbing public attention for some time. The principal feature was a declaration of a three cent dividend by the A. J. company. The amount not only suggests conservativeness on the part of the directorate, but it is safe indication of its possible regularity.

"There are many unauthorized and conflicting statements daily in circulation regarding the condition of the Pharmacist property, many of which are going the rounds of the press and almost invariably incorrect, which if accredited to the officials, could only have the effect of doing them an injustice. It can only be stated that the present management is doing its utmost to advance the interests of the company and place it in as good a condition as possible under the circumstances, and success is crowning their efforts far beyond their most sanguine expectations. Unless all signs fail, the stock should recommend itself as a good investment at present quotations."

The following interesting items are from the weekly market letter of Messrs. W. P. Bonbright & Co.: "With the exception of to-day's lively call the market for the past week has been unusually inactive, suffering apparently from the adverse influence which vacation time and warm weather are wont to evert upon nearly all lines of business. Prices, however, have held up in the main, in spite of the decrease in trading, and all indications point to an unprecedently large summer's business. The presence in Cripple Creek next week of the Colorado Scientific society is creating interest in mining circles, and, although the permanancy of the camp is now established beyond peradventure, the society's report upon the district will be furnished its members to aid them in their investigations.

"It is with great satisfaction that we announce the long-looked-for Argentum Juniata dividend; at a meeting of the board of directors held at noon to-day, a dividend of three cents a share was declared, payable on the 15th of July; the transfer books will be closed July 8th. The stock, which has been very inactive for several weeks, revived suddenly and completely at this afternoon's call; transactions ranged between $1.06 and $1.10; the closing prices were $1.08 bid, $1.10 asked, a gain of nine points since morning. We believe that the directorate has acted most conservatively in declaring a three cent dividend, and we look for regular monthly dividends hereafter, with a probability of an increase in the near future.

"The manager of the Buena Vista reports that the mine has greatly improved in the last two weeks, and that he is getting some astonishing assays. The company's treasury contains three or four thousand dollars in excess of all bills payable. The stock has been traded in, to a comparatively large extent, without much change in price.

We received the following from our Mr. Bonbright, written in Paris:

"There has been a further strong advance in the Kaffir market; I go to the Bourse nearly every day, and the pandemonium is as much greater there than upon the New York Exchange, as the French nature is more demonstrative than the American. Victor was up from $4 to $4.20.

"The same French firm which will introduce Victor here will bring out the C. O. D. under the name of 'The Rebecca.' Isabella is highly thought of and is obtaining a number of foreign stockholders.

"The French are rather more favorably inclined to Cripple Creek stocks than the English, for the reason that they are not so wedded to South Africa.

"I believe this interest will grow, and that we are gradually developing a very great business, into which London will eventually be drawn."

Current News.

The market opens wonderfully strong for the good stocks.

Carnduff and Proudfit were both very busy with Portland yesterday.

With 5000 sales at 76, Portland reached a higher notch yesterday than it has ever done before.

Mr. Sidney R. Bartlett returned from camp Sunday and was busy in the pit yesterday.

All the mines at Cripple Creek are more or less troubled with surface water at present.

Mr. Alfred Rope was in the pit yesterday for the first time since his two months' trip to Europe.

Mr. G. E. Lindley was shaking hands with brother brokers once again yesterday. He has just returned from an extended trip East, and will take his seat in the pit to-day.

The Beaver Park stamp mill is running steadily on custom ores. The June record of the mill is placed at a little better than 500 tons of an average value of $12 per ton.

The Tutt & Penrose sampling works at Cripple Creek is now ready for all the business it can handle and patrons express themselves as highly pleased with the returns they are getting from the plant.

W. H. Cobb, Esq., and wife, of Colorado Springs, are in the city for a few days. He states that Cripple Creek has augmented its list of regular shippers more in the past two months than they any six months in the life of the camp.—(Mining Record.

Work on the Forlorn Hope, located on top of Tenderfoot hill, will be commenced in a few days. A shaft has already been sunk to a depth of 100 feet in a well defined vein. Some ore has been found which assayed as high as $100, but it is spotted.

In the north drift which is being run from the 425-foot level in the Crandall lease on the Zenobia the grade of ore is said to be improving with every foot gained. Near the shaft the quartz did not assay better than $10 and now in the breast there is eighteen inches of ore which assays $42.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling company at the office of F. H. Pettingell, 10 and 11 Bank block, Saturday, at 2 o'clock, July 6, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company or devising such other means as are thought feasible to care for the outstanding indebtedness.

The Smith lease on the Longfellow No. 1 is in good ore and shipping regularly. Most of the other leases on the Longfellows are crowned out by water and as the owners refuse to give an extension of the leases very little ore is being shipped. A half dozen steam plants would be at work on this ground with a reasonable extension of the ease. —(Morning Times.

Asked as to the cause of the recent report that the Argentum Juniata was being flooded, Superintendent Cox said it was probably due to the fact that the property was flooded at about this season of the year when operated two or three years. "But," said he, "we have not a particle of trouble with the water this year and will not have none. The flow has increased but little since starting up, and the pumps are now lifting about 700 gallons per minute. We have pumps at the 400-foot level now not working capable of lifting 2000 gallons per minute. The incline is down 900 feet, but the most of the water comes in at the 400-foot level. We will probably never again have any trouble with water. A large body of water formerly coming into our workings is now brought to the surface through the Compromise tunnel." —(Aspen Times.

The last issue of the Freshwater News has the following: Work on the Alabama, which has been suspended more than a week, owing to the absence from the camp of two of the owners, will be again resumed the latter part of this week. Mr. Witherspoon says he will put a sufficient number of men to work on each of his claims to sink at least 100 feet, when he hopes to have a good showing. Carbonate King No. 2, on Carbonate hill is making rapid strides in its development. Several assays were made last week which greatly encouraged the owners. The rock is pronounced by Prof. Stokes of Alhambra to be free milling. The hills around Freshwater and Alhambra are once more crowded with prospectors. After dark camp-fires may be seen burning in every gulch and almost on every hill. Pack trains are daily coming into camp, and the melodious bray of the Rocky mountain canary once more disturb our slumbers.

A visit to the Blue Bird on Sunday last disclosed the fact that Daly & Tyler have ore in their ease, and lots of it at that. Unquestionably, the Blue Bird ore looks as fine as any in the camp, so far as appearance go. The two great bins on the outside of the shaft house were full to overflowing, the shaft house was full and there was fully 75 tons in the stopes below, and all this too, the work of a few weeks and a few men. Teams are now at work every day hauling this ore to the sampler. Some of the ore runs over $500. Three shifts are to be put to work next week.

The ten sub lessees on the Temom; are certain to open up this property in already uncovered very promising leads. good shape and without much doubt several of them will be shipping ore before many weeks. A few of them have already uncovered very promising leads. The hoist on the Smith lease was started for the first time Thursday. The indications in the bottom of the 100 foot shaft indicate an ore chute not far away.

What appears to be a good strike and a lucky one, was made on the War Eagle yesterday. A shaft was sunk through forty feet of wash and slide and fortunately right on top of a good, strong vein. The first assay on a selected sample of the quartz went better than $360. This property is situated on the west slope of Bull hill and is under bond and lease to C. W. Franklin, the well-known attorney. He has worked claims almost continuously in this portion of the camp for the past two years without developing a shipper, and finally he has struck it rich. At least the present showing in the shaft would lead to that conclusion. The shaft is being sunk by two shifts and in a very short time it will be known whether the War Eagle will take its place among the long list of mines of the camp or not.

The Elkton and Water are being worked with the usual vigor and the latter is fast developing into one of the big mines of the camp. The drift north of the Katharine is now in a distance of 320 feet with better ore in the breast than yet found in the mine. At this point it is about 425 feet to the surface which gives an immense amount of stoping ground. The drift will be continued through the property and an upraise made to connect with the old shaft which is located close to the north side line. The Elkton is now the wet mine of the camp. About 125 gallons is raised every minute which require a small pump which raises 75 gallons per minute. A large iron tank which is attached to the bottom of the cage is also used to keep the mine clear of water. Superintendent Bainbridge said to a reporter yesterday: "I do not know when we will start to sink the shaft again. A large pump will have to be put in and a larger boiler will have to replace the one now in use in order to give sufficient power to do the hoisting of ore and supply the pump. We are not worrying about this matter, however, as it will require at least two years to work out the ore already blocked out if the mine is only asked to keep up its present output."—Cripple Creek Times.

750 OUNCES OF GOLD.

The Result of the Regular Bi-Weekly Clean Up by the Florence Plant.

Superintendent Argall, of the Metallic Extraction works, made another cleaning up yesterday from a two week's run and as a result seven hundred and fifty ounces of gold were secured which went to Denver on No. 4 last night.

There is no question about the success of the Florence Cyanide works—in fact the owners are so well pleased with its work that there is a well-founded rumor that the plant is to be enlarged at an early day.

The success of this plant and its ability to treat low grade ores cheaper than they can be treated in the district where there is no fuel and but little water will soon attract the attention of the larger mine owners and the result will be that in two or three years Florence is liable to have a number of mills.

It should not end with mills either, but there should be smelters erected at this point for handling high grade gold and silver ores and we will have the smelters too.—(Florence Oil Refiner.

CALUMET SOLD OUT.

A. D. Jones Bids the Property in for $11,500.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a little knot of interested spectators gathered in front of the county court house to see the property of the Calumet Mining and Milling company sold at trustee's sale by the public trustee, Thomas A. McMorris. There were A. D. Jones for whom the property was sold to satisfy his notes of $11,500; F. E. Robinson, the president, Mr. H. P. Dalbridge, Dr. B. P. Anderson attorneys and others.

After reading the notice of sale, Mr. McMorris asked for bids and in a few minutes the price went from $5,000 to $11,500 at which price A. D. Jones bid the property in, subject to $700 claim of J. W. D. Stovell. The two claims belonging to the company, the Burns and Morning Star were sold together. The company has six months in which to redeem.

Judge J. D. Williams was on hand and on behalf of himself and other creditors protested against the sale, because the obligation represented by the notes was not incurred in a legal manner; that is, without the consent and direction of the board of directors.

The following suits were filed in the County Court yesterday in connection with the Calumet company:

C. Straughan Hall vs. The Calumet Mining and Milling company; attachment for $1,600.

Joseph L. Williams vs. The Calumet company; attachment for $600.

Lunt, Armit & Brooks vs. The Calumet Mining company; attachment for $320.

In the County Court to-day before Judge Kinsley judgment was given in favor of A. D. Jones against the Calumet for $751.68; also a judgment against the same company in favor of F. H. Pettingell for $540.56.

The Summit Co.

Not much has been heard of the Summit company of late and all sorts of rumors have been circulated regarding the mine.

That most of these rumors are without foundation is shown by the fact that in the next few days shipments aggregating some 225 tons, will be made. Of this quantity about 100 tons is high grade and will go to the smelter, while the rest will be sent to the Cyanide mill in camp and will return at the rate of $25 to $30 per ton.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

About twenty men are now employed and a good deal of development work is being done, which has opened up a quantity of ore. Most of the low grade that will be shipped comes from the company's tunnel and the high grade comes from the third and fourth levels in the main workings.

Since the above quantity of ore was sorted out some 100 tons more has been broken down.

An Elkton Shipment.

During the course of Sunday and Monday the Elkton has sent out seven cars of high-grade ore to the smelters which, at a conservative estimate, will net $6,500.

A tremendous amount of development work has been done in the mine of late, and there is now between $300,000 and $400,000 worth of ore standing in the mine. Several drifts run in for development purposes have been extended a distance of 800 feet, but in spite of the heavy expenses incurred in doing this work, some $25,000 have been accumulated in the treasury.

Rex Drowned Out.

Leadville, July 1.—The Big Rex mine was drowned out yesterday and there is now over 250 feet of water in the shaft. All the workmen made their escape. Ore, believed to be very rich in gold, was just being entered when the mine was flooded.

Likely a mammoth pumping plant will be put in and the shaft drained at once.

Aspen Items.

It is estimated by mining men that the total number of miners at present employed at Aspen is not less than 1500, and that the daily output of ore ranges from 400 to 500 tons. The leading producers are the Della S., Park Regent, Mollie Gibson and Smuggler. Very little development is under way, work being confined to properties that were fully developed before the 1893 break occurred in the market for silver.

One hundred and ten men are at present employed on the Smuggler mine, says the Aspen Times. The number of employes varies more or less, but this is about the average. This is one of the great mines of the camp, but its management, like that of the other big producers, is rather conservative about giving facts and figures regarding production. Manager Hallett says they have encountered a big flow of water this spring, but with their magnificent pumping plant have no trouble whatever in taking care of it.

There are at present 125 men employed on the Mollie Gibson mine, but this number varies considerably one way or the other as work progresses. As near as can be learned there has been no material change in the production or appearance of this property for some time. It continues its usual shipments of good grade ore, while considerable prospecting is also being done. It is not the policy the management of this property here to make public any figures regarding production, grade of ore shipped, etc. The water in the Mollie this spring is easily handled.

Current News.

The Broken Hill company's Maggie has a shaft down 110 feet and is steadily sinking.

Dr. S. W. Morrison has gone to Cripple Creek to look over the Jack Pot properties.

Manager A. D. Jones of the Pharmacist has gone to Cripple Creek to look after the interests of the Pharmacist company.

Mr. Alfred Rope was yesterday elected on the governing committee of the Mining Exchange vice Mr. Doubleday, resigned.

Mr. Edward R. Pool, of Pittsburg, Pa., was a visitor in the pit yesterday and was unfortunate in witnessing about the dullest day's trading of the year.

The Temom; properties containing 26 acres, have been bonded to Messrs. Sevenoaks and Leonard. he properties are situated on Gold hill and are surrounded by shippers.

The town company is trenching for a vein on the Cut Diamond near the Theresa, this week. It will be worth thousands of dollars to Goldfield if the company strikes it on this recently acquired and valuable property.—(Goldfield Times.

The new lease of Burbridge and others on the Blue Stocking, though down but about twelve feet, already shows some fine vein matter. No assay has been made, but any judge of mineral will say that the vein matter will run surprisingly well. Two shifts are at work.

The Alsa R. claim belonging to the Golden Dale company and adjoining the Moose, has been leased to W. I. Clark and F. M. Ish of Cripple Creek. The lease extends over a period of 18 months. the royalties are good and the lessees must start work within five days, employing three men at all times

Jennings & Wagner, who have a lease on part of the Lilly had a mill run this week on 50 pounds of material taken out of the face of their vein and got a return of $8 per ton. This surely is encouraging, considering that they are down but a few feet. Several leases on the Lilly are taking out some good ore, much of the screenings running between $50 and $60.

The Climax No. 1 tunnel has pierced Squaw mountain 430 feet. At present the vein is about three feet wide, but without any commercial value. This vein is found in small shoots. Two-thirds of this claim were bonded originally for $26,000, but now partly on account of the development of adjoining properties whose veins cross this claim, the lessee asks $100,000.

THREE MILLION.

A Modest Claim Upon Mr. Stratton's Pie.

ALL FOR A LITTLE GRUBSTAKE.

A Denver Man Presents Claims Affecting the Independence Mine and Some Sixty Other Pieces of Town and Mining Property.

Leslie W. Popejoy, through his attorneys George A. Corbin, Esq., of Denver, and S. M. Ashenfelter, Esq., of Colorado Springs, filed a complaint in the office of the district clerk last evening in what promises to be one of the most interesting and important suits ever instituted in the State. Popejoy claims a one-half interest in the Independence, Washington and other valuable mining claims at Cripple Creek and located between April and July 1891, by Winfield S. Stratton, who is named as defendant in the suit. The plaintiff also claims that he is entitled to one half interest in all the properties purchased by Mr. Stratton since 1891, alleging that such purchases were made with the proceeds of the properties above mentioned. The entire value of these properties is set out in the complaint at $3,000,000 on the actual value will mean a much greater amount, as it is reported that $6,000,000 has recently been refused for the Independence alone, and the others [illegible] have doubtless been as [illegible].

Popejoy claims that in April 1891, he grubstaked Stratton, and that the latter went prospecting under this grubstake when he made the discoveries that Stratton was a skilled mining engineer, while the plaintiff was a person who knew nothing of mines or their value, and that afterwards Stratton bought him out on the representation that the properties were of little value paying only the amount of the grubstake which he had advanced.

Then Popejoy moved to Denver, and never learned of the value of the properties until last summer, when he read the newspaper account of the Bull hill riots in which Mr. Stratton was referred to as the wealthy owner of the Independence and other rich mines.

The complaint is quite a lengthy document and deals elaborately with Popejoy's side of the case. The answer when filed will doubtless deny all its material allegations and the real facts in the case must be left to the determination of the jury. The litigation will be watched with much interest. It is understood that in addition to local counsel, Judge Vidle, C. J. Hughes, Esq., and Frank Goudy of Denver are among Mr. Stratton's retained attorneys, so that it is safe to assume that every foot of the ground will be closely contested.

A notice of the pendency of the suit has been filed in the county clerk's office and it affects the titles not only to some 50 mines but to town property in Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Victor, Fremont and Anaconda.

THE CUBAN WAR.

The Insurgents Driving the Spanish Off the Island.

(Special Correspondence of the United Press.)

Santiago de Cuba, June 22.—The battle of Fray Benito, near Banes, Gibara, was the strongest the government troops have had since the revolution began. Last night (21st) a Spanish gunboat came into this port from Gibara with 17 wounded soldiers on board. The hospitals of Gibara and Holguin are full of wounded troops. Maximo Gomez has increased the number of his soldiers to 6,000 men, and they are now in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe. In the taking of Alta Gracia he obtained a great victory over the Spaniards, compelling them to retreat to Puerto Principe. The rebels after remaining there some hours, burned the entire village.

In Las Villas the insurrection is growing rapidly. A third expedition has landed on Sagua la Chica under the old leaders Roloff and Serafin Sanchez and to with a large force of men, have surrounded the city of Cienfuegos. On the afternoon of the 20th the government officials sent a gunboat in a great hurry with a battalion of 1,000 soldiers to Cienfuegos, proving that things were very lively there.

Martinez Campos had another conference lately with Mola, Luaces and other prominent leaders of the first war. They all told him that they now felt at liberty to act as they thought best. They told him that in the first days of the revolution they promised him not to incite others to rebel if Maximo Gomez did not invade the province, but at present things were different. Gomez was already in Camaguey, the people had all joined the insurrectionists and they consider themselves released from their promise.

Santa Cruz del Sur, in the province of Puerto Principe, is surrounded by insurgents and according to a rumor here they have thrown shells into the town on the 19th and 20th. We had in this city 20 deaths from yellow fever, and it's still increasing.

A Recent Battle.

Santiago de Cuba, June 20.—Via Key West, June 29.—For the last four or five days it has been rumored here that Antonio Maceo had a very severe battle with a Spanish column under Gen. Suarez Valdez, near Banes, province of Gibara. It is that Maceo has two pieces of artillery which he used on this occasion.

It appears that a large expedition had landed safely in the Bay of Nipe, but on their way to the interior were surrounded by Suarez Valdez. When Antonio Maceo, who had gone to meet the expedition, saw this, he addressed his men, saying that it was absolutely necessary to recover the expedition, as they were very short of arms and if they lost it things would be very bad for them. At these words the rebels made a desperate effort and recovered the expedition, but lost 200 men and the Spaniards 800 killed and wounded. Suarez Valdez was obliged to retreat to Gibara.

A New African Steamer Line.

Port Townsend, Wash., June 29.—The Norwegian teamer Oscar III., of the new line steamship of the Puget Sound and South Africa arrived this morning. She had a rough passage from Vladivostock, North Siberia, bound for Tacoma, from where she takes a cargo of lumber and general supplies and passengers for Delagoa Bay, South Africa.

The steamer Chealic, which was supposed to be lost on the way down from Juneau to this port, arrived this morning, 10 days behind time. The lateness of her arrival was caused by the bad weather forcing her to seek shelter in nearly every port on the way down.

WAR CLOUDS.

Badly Embittered Feelings from the Kiel Celebration.

Berlin, June 29.—The opening of the North Sea canal with its accompanying festivities was heralded as an event inaugurating European peace, but it is now seen that it has embittered the relations of Germany with France and Russia. In consequence of this state of affairs, the government has abandoned further attempts to deceive the public by the use of deceptive phrases in regard to the establishment of an armistice between Germany and France, and has taken the course of permitting the semi-official organs to declare that the French squadron during its stay at Kiel introduced a discordant note into the fetes which were designed to be memorable as an occasion of peaceful international rejoicing. The immediate result of the government's open recognition of French hostility is the determination on the part of imperial authorities to make the 25th anniversary of the crowning victory of the Germans over the French at Sedan on Sept. 1, 1870, a great national celebration. It was this idea that a committee composed of prominent soldiers and statesmen with the full authority of the Emperor will inaugurate throughout the empire a series of volks-fests extending to all the towns and hamlets in the country, beginning with the anniversary of the victory of the Germans over the French at Woerth, in Alsace, Aug. 6, 1870, and culminating in a general holiday on the anniversary of the battle of Sedan. It is expected that the Emperor will go to Woerth on Aug. 6, and unveil a monument on the battlefield.

The German papers comment half in a spirit of anger and equally in a spirit of derision upon the statements emanating from French and Russian sources that a serious diplomatic question is arising affecting the right of Germany to absolute control of the North Sea canal. According to the statements it is claimed that under the provisions of the treaty of 1857 annexing Schleswig Holstein to Germany, Denmark in renouncing the toll duties which vessels paid in passing through the sound, included the regions of the canal which were then Danish waters. It is further claimed that the Czars Paul and Nicholas of Russia, who held suzerain rights over the Duchy of Schleswig and Holstein only temporarily ceded those territories to the King of Denmark, and that the Czar consequently can revise his claim and interfere at any time. In short, it is claimed that Russia and France may co-operate in an endeavor to obtain the neutrality of the canal, placing it upon the same footing as the Danish Sound. Such a proposal cannot, of course, be seriously discussed in Germany, but it clearly indicates greatly increased tension instead of the recently hoped for conciliation.

Another unhappy consequence of the fetes is the renewed rupture between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, who has taken grievous offense at the absence of all mention of his name as having initiated the project of the canal, while honors were showered upon his detested enemy, Dr. Von Boetticher, vice president of the council of ministers and imperial secretary of state for the interior, as the instigator of the work and upon Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, minister of foreign affairs, who contributed absolutely nothing toward the work. The ex-Chancellor feels so strongly the slight put upon him by the Emperor ignoring him that he has directed his son-in-law, Count Von Rantzau, to resign his post as German minister to The Hague.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Commercial Summary.

New York, June 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review says: The half yearly report of failures next week will include about 6,900 against 7,030 for the first half of last year and liabilities about $88,000,000 against $101,578,172 last year. But for the cordage concern the aggregate would be 23 per cent. less than last year and the manufacturing liabilities 26 per cent. less, but including it, the manufacturing liabilities will be about $1,900,000 against $41,376,102 last year and the trading $45,000,000 against $52,319,978 last year, while miscellaneous liabilities were only $2,700,000 against $7,856,072 last year. The liabilities for the second quarter are about $41,000,000 against $47,813,683 for the first quarter this year, but $37,595,973 for the second quarter of 1894. Railroad receipts cover 11 roads, with 3,356 miles, $109,056,410 of indebtedness and $87,123,531 of stock. Failures in Canada have been about 1,000 against 1,042 last year. Failures for the past week have been 256 in the United States against 224 last year and 22 in Canada, against 35 last year.

Business is better, although the crop outlook affecting prospects beyond the near future is a little less distinct. There is more ground for doubt about winter wheat and cotton than a week ago, and threshing receipts are comparatively low, though prospects for spring wheat are exceedingly good. The price, 1⅛ of a cent lower for the week, is beyond mistake, too low, if the latest impressions of injury to winter wheat are correct and receipts for the week are relatively small, but for four weeks have been 5,166,419 bushels against 5,794,528 last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, have been for four weeks 4,012,729 against 7,444,002 bushels last year. Corn has declined a fraction and pork is steady. Cotton has fallen three-sixteenths to seven cents in spite of reports of serious injury by rains in Texas and Louisiana. A little buying by Northern spinners surprises the market for their takings have been more than enough for the years consumption and British receipts show a great decrease in exports of cotton goods. Speculation has even spread to the wool market, and with an advance of about 1 cent in prices the sales have been the largest ever known for any week—14,067,000 pounds against 6,835,000 in 1892. A growing belief that the domestic clip is short and an idea that the coming London sales beginning July 2, will show higher prices, have been more potent than a little increase in the manufacturing demand and the price has risen in all markets. The labor troubles are passing with frequent advances in the rate of wages paid.

The closing of its contracts by the syndicate raises the treasury reserve above $100,000,000 but the certainty that no more gold is to be imported by the bankers makes foreign exchange stronger and if a large part of the bonds taken abroad have been resold to this country, delivered as soon as possible, as some believe the heavy merchandise imports for June at New York 48 per cent. larger than last year against exports about 2 per cent. smaller, will render exports of gold altogether probable. Money still comes hither from the West in amounts averaging about $250,000 daily and commercial loans are enlarging, particularly on iron and other manufacturing paper. The railroad presidents have again agreed to restore rates which have been disastrously cut for some time past, but railroad stocks have sharply declined about $1.92 per share during the past week. Prices of coal are not maintained and another meeting of the agents failed to mend matters. The volume of business reported by exchanges through the principal clearing houses is for the past week 35.8 per cent. larger than last year, a fairly surprising gain and only 7 of 1 per cent. less than in 1892, while the average for this month is 28.8 per cent. larger than last year and 7.1 per cent. less than in 1892. The rate is highly encouraging in spite of the comparative magnitude of speculative operations. It will be seen also that our own reports of Western and Southwestern points are decidedly more favorable as to crop prospects and as to the present condition of business than in current press reports. The confidential representations of railroad managers regarding the crop outlook are also generally favorable and with these hopeful indications justified by results within the next few weeks, there is a strong reason for hope that the business of the coming year will be eminently satisfactory in volume, and owing to the recent advances in prices and wages more satisfactory to producers than could have been anticipated a few months ago.

Poor Road Building.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

"Now is the season for heaping mud and big grass hummocks in the road under the name of repairs falsely so called by this old tramp would respectfully give his opinion, which the same is as follows:

"First: That in road building some regard should be paid to the great army of tramps that are compelled to huff it,' as the old woman calls it, because from necessity or choice, as the case may be, that is the way they travel. Now it is a well known fact, to the tramps at least, that the ordinary road builder has no thought or care for the convenience or comfort of that large class of our fellow sovereigns in the construction of our country roads.

"He looks with complacency upon the narrow, rounded track, just wide enough for the wheeled vehicle, which must needs keep exactly in the center in order to avoid being upset in the deep ditch on either side, leaving only a narrow ridge on either side of the carriage track, which in wet weather is mud, and in dry weather a bed of dust, through which the tramp must plod, or, what is still worse, keep in the middle of the track through dust or mud, as the case may be."

The above comes from Connecticut, but sounds as if Mr. Tramp had gone over the roads between Colorado Springs, Manitou and Cheyenne Canon. W.

Miss Cox Denies.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir: No one is more sorry than to read in this evening's Denver paper a serious misstatement, without any ground of truth, re. the court's interrogations of my private history and life. The court in no way cast doubts upon my claim to be a lady, and in the cause of the same justice I have been seeking I desire to say that there has been a misunderstanding somewhere. Capt. Harmon was not present at my first trial, and has perhaps heard wrongly upon this matter. I cannot hold myself responsible for much that has been and will be said in papers though for their championship of my cause I am exceedingly grateful. However, as the whole matter is now amicably settled, I desire only that the kindest of words be spoken on both sides—on ours especially, for our Christ's sake.

I shall not be able to leave Colorado Springs till Monday morning, but in the interviews which I shall doubtless have with the editors of the Denver papers (every one of whom are our warmest friends) I shall try to create the pleasantest feeling, re: the settlement of the whole matter. That which I have suffered in the past, and again I thank the city, ministers and Christians of all denominations, for their prayers, sympathies and help.

BLANCHE B. COX.

About 6 o'clock last evening a horse hitched to one of Hemenway's feed-store wagons ran away on Huerfano street. It came dashing down the street at a terrific rate and turned into the sidewalk in front of Howard Logan's harness shop. A ranchman named Charles Wey was sitting on a box in front and was unable to get out of the way. An end of one of the shafts struck him in the head. He was carried into the store and cared for by Dr. Rice. It was found that he had a severe cut but how badly he was injured could not be positively ascertained, as he had been drinking heavily. A large crowd collected and there was considerable excitement for a time.

A Burlington excursion party of 16 people arrived at The Antlers yesterday. They are en route to the Yellowstone park.

Captain Saxton orders all members of troop A to be present at the armory tomorrow evening. There is business of importance to all of them.

Broker Williamson gave away a number of his useful booklets to members of the Exchange yesterday. It gives the number of the different fire alarm boxes and is useful in other ways. Any one can have one for the asking.

In the County Court yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Guthrie of Monument took out papers adopting Elsie May Hutchen, aged 2 years.

Liberty Bell council, No. 2, of the Daughters of America, last night elected the following officers for the ensuing term: C., E. E. Baty; A. C., Mrs. E. Logan; V. C., Hattie Stewart; A. V. C., Mabel Bailey; A. J. D., Mrs. G. W. Stanley; R. S., Hattie Colvin; A. R. S., Mrs. L. B. Edgar; F. S., E. E. Phelps; T., Mrs. E. E. Miller; W., G. R. Bartlett; Con., Laura Stockdale; I. S., Ella Bruce; O. S., A. Keplinger; trustee for short term, Mrs. Dora Harrison.

A social will be given by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Paster, 11 North Wahsatch avenue.

If you want good first-class dental work at reasonable prices call on Dr. Milton. A full set of teeth on rubber plate, $6 and $8. Gold filling from $1 up. Amalgam filling, 50 cents to $1. Extracting teeth 25 cents. All other work at prices in proportion and warranted first-class. This work is equal to any you can get in the city, no difference what you pay elsewhere. Office 107 South Tejon street, rooms 1, 2 and 3, upstairs.

Senator Henry M. Teller was a guest in the city yesterday for a short time.

DENVER FAILURES.

The People's Bank and the Mining Exchange

FAIL FOR THE SECOND TIME.

No Funds on Hand to Meet Maturing Obligations—A Shrinkage in Real Estate Values the Cause—A Denver Child's Suicide.

Denver, June 29.—The Mercantile Trust company this morning filed an application in the United States District Court for a receiver for Colorado Mining Exchange. The Colorado Mining Exchange Building company, the Denver Mining Exchange Building company, John L. McNeil, trustee; E. P. Wells, trustee; T. Winslow Bros. company, W. H. Wood and S. L. Darby, assignee, are also made defendants in the suit. The trust company, through its attorneys, alleges in its complaint that the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange executed May 1, 1890, $250,000 worth of mortgage bonds payable in gold in 1905, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Default was made by the Mining Exchange company in the payment of interest on Nov. 1, 1894, on all outstanding bonds. Further default was made on May 1, 1895. That later a second trust deed was executed to John L. McNeil, trustee, who conveyed the property to the Denver Mining Exchange Building company on Feb. 10, 1891. That on May 7, 1895, that company assigned to Samuel L. Darby.

It is further alleged that the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange is insolvent, and that the premises covered by the deed of trust are inadequate security for the payments of amounts due on the bonds, in consequence of the embarrassed financial condition of the company, the Mercantile Trust company prays that for purposes of protection and to secure payment of the taxes upon said property that it be placed in the hands of a receiver to be appointed by the court. The action of the trust company did not create any great surprise, as it was anticipated.

People's Savings Bank Fails Again.

Denver, June 29.—The People's Savings bank was forced to make a second assignment at noon to-day. P. J. Spencer was named assignee. The action was taken for the reason that sufficient funds could not be raised to pay the July certificates.

The bank has not been open for deposits since the panic two years ago. At that time J. W. Graham was made assignee. A scheme was devised to pay the depositors by the certificate plan, and in May, 1894, the affairs of the bank were taken from the hands of the assignee and placed under the management of the directors.

The directors succeeded in paying the installments when due until the present one, which is due Monday. There are no funds for the payment of this, hence the assignment.

A Denver Child's Suicide.

Denver, June 29.—With her spirits broken by a severe scolding for quarreling with her little sister, Blanche Nowberger, aged 15 years, swallowed carbolic acid and died from the effects. Mrs. Newberger and her daughters came to this city from Virginia City, Nev., last July. The father of the girls having died at that place two years ago, the family came here to give the children an opportunity to attend school.

Epworth League.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 29.—Three thousand people attended the Epworth League prayer meeting held on Lookout mountain this morning. The greatest fervor and Methodist fire marked the devotions, which were led by Col. Frank A. Haram of Freeport, Ill. Rev. W. P. Furrah of Jackson, Miss., presided over the assembly meeting in the tent this morning.

Rev. S. L. Knigga of Lebanon, Ind., led the devotions, Rev. Charles Stuart of Chicago spoke first on "Spirit of Methodism," followed by S. B. Turrentine of Winston, N. C., in line with a strong undercurrent against classical music. "Methodist Fervor," was ably discussed by Charles A. Littlefield of Watertown, Mass., and Gen. Secretary S. V. Crews of Canada, spoke of "Catholicity."

A Victory for Mrs. Stanford.

San Francisco, June 29.—Judge Ross this morning rendered his decision on the demurrer in the $15,000,000 suit of the government against the Stanford estate to recover the share due from Stanford as a stockholder of the Southern Pacific.

The decision was in favor of Mrs. Stanford, and the Federal officials said after it had been rendered that the case would not be further pressed. They regarded Judge Ross's decision as final, as all the points at issue had been decided.

Pittsburg C. E. Convention.

Pittsburg, June 29.—The Christian Endeavor convention to-day was entertained by a number of addresses and grew enthusiastic. The secretary's report submitted at the morning session, shows 819 societies with a total membership of over 25,000, including the Junior societies. An open parliament was conducted by President Strayer, in which over 1,000 people took part. The prominent addresses were church support, colleges, Kansas City University, foreign and home missions, closing with a junior rally.

Chicago Fire with Heavy Losses.

Chicago, June 30.—1:30 a. m.—At 1:15 this morning a 4-11 alarm brought the down-town fire department to the corner of Franklin and Madison streets, in the heart of the wholesale dry goods district. The big five-story building occupied by six or seven firms was on fire in the third and fourth floors. The fire started in the wholesale shoe house of C. B. Cosgrove & Co., on the floor. It burned fiercely and soon ate its way in the floors above, occupied by the American College of Dental Surgery.

At 1:45 the fire is not under control and the stock of A. Putnam, wholesale boots and shoes, on the second floor; Ruhstrat & Corbett, tobacco; Leonard, Atkins & Co., dry goods, and the Consolidated Electric company on the first floor are being ruined by water. The loss will be heavy.

A Fine Fight in Prospect.

Tacoma, Wash., June 29.—Indications point to an old-fashioned Orangeman fight here on the Fourth of July. The celebration committee has been arranging for several weeks part for the celebration in the Northwest, including a procession two miles long. Hibernians and other Irish societies are taking a deep interest, having contributed money and written patriotic communications, saying they would display no flags save the Stars and Stripes. The A. P. A. refuses to march with the Hibernians and has decided to parade and celebrate all by itself. While the big parade takes place in the afternoon the A. P. A. parade will be in the morning. They promise to turn out 4,000 men. The Hibernians and citizens who are getting up the general celebration are indignant. Feeling is running high.

Iowa Republican Politics.

Des Moines, Ia., June 30.—Returns from 75 per cent. of the Republican county conventions in Iowa held Saturday and compiled by The Leader this (Sunday) morning, show the standing of the candidates for Governor as follows: F. M. Drake, 266; ex-Senator James Harlam, 209; E. S. Ormsby, 14; F. C. Letts, 18; Matt Parrott, 128, Wm. M. McFarland, 59; J. D. Hursh, 51; J. L. Kamrar, 7, unknown, 66. This accounts for 818 of the 1000 votes in the convention and shows that Senator Harlam has made unexpected gains.

Tired of Life and Money.

Chicago, June 29.—A mysterious case of supposed suicide is engaging the detective staff of the police department. Last night some boys, while playing on the lake shore at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, saw a quantity of torn paper money being blown about. They picked up the scraps and while examining them were joined by a fisherman, who was astonished to see that the money was genuine, being pieces of $50, $100 and $500 bills. He tried to induce the boys to give him the treasure, but they ran away with all except a few pieces. He gave chase, but quickly stopped when he noticed more flying pieces of currency, all of which he took to the nearest police station. Detectives searched in the vicinity and found more pieces of the bills, also a strip of pine board on which a clew was scribbled with a lead pencil: "I am tired of life, John Chambers, 1210 Cottage Grove avenue." Beside this was a column of figures footed up and amounting to $5,000. The police found no man named Chambers had lived at the above address for six years. The lake is being dragged.

Trial of Fitzsimmons.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 29.—The sensation of this morning's session in the trial of Bob Fitzsimmonse for the killing of Con Riordan, was in the assertion on the witness stand that the direct cause of death was from a blow of "concentrated violence delivered externally." The expert witness who said this, was Dr. Tolman, police surgeon of this city, who was called to attend Riordan. Dr. Tolman said that he found Riordan's body was in good physical condition. The condition of the brain indicated three distinct ruptures of blood vessels. There was no previous diseased condition of Riordan's brain. The cause of death was blood clots on the brain and rupture of the tissues. In the expert's opinion the blow upon the jaw caused the blood clots and ruptures.

Chicago Public Robbers Indicted.

Chicago, June 29.—Thirteen alleged members of the city hall pay roll stuffing gang were indicted by the grand jury to-day for defrauding the city out of $100,000. They are, Thomas Croak, Thomas F. White, Patrick Chambers, Fred Kelly, Thomas Sweeney, Ed Melern, Peter Field, James Weir, Thomas Vonashek, William Dorman, W. L. Waltz, Simmons, and James McLaughlin.

Their indictment was secured on the testimony of detectives and of persons whose names were on the pay rolls, but who never worked for the city and who were not aware that their names had been used in the conspiracy until after the recent investigation had been started.

The English Government Transferred.

London, June 29.—Lord Rosebery, accompanied by his colleagues in the retiring Ministry, started from the Paddington station at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon for Windsor. The purpose of the visit was to deliver up the seals of office. At 3:10 the Salisbury Cabinet started from the Paddington station for Windsor to receive the seals. A large crowd had gathered at the station to witness the departure of the new Ministers and heartily cheered Lord Salisbury and his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain, the new Colonial Secretary, received special attention from the assembled throng.

King's County Wheelmen.

Brooklyn, June 29.—The fourteenth annual race meet of the Kings county wheelmen was held on the Manhattan Beach track to-day with a large attendance. An ocean breeze hindered the riders now and then, but fast time was made notwithstanding. The much advertised match between Walter Sanger and Charles Murphy was prevented because of Sanger now being a professional. Sanger, however, went an exhibition half mile for his own unpaced record of 58 2-5 seconds, made this week at Wilkes Barre, riding in 59 3-5 seconds. He rode for the first time under the colors of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America, the association of cycling writers.

Following are the summaries of the class B events:

One mile handicap—Won by L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, 60 yards; L. C. Johnson, Cleveland, 30 yards, 2d; Earl Kiser, Dayton, O., 75 yards, 3d; time, 2:10 4-5.

One mile, scratch—Won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, 2d; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, 3d, time, 2:02 1-5—the State record.

Five mile, handicap—Won by L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, scratch; Earl Kiser, Dayton, O., 225 yards, 2d; Fred J. Titus, New York, scratch, 3d; time, 12:04.

The Defender Launched.

Bristol, R. I., June 29.—The handsomest yacht afloat, the Defender, was launched at 12:55 this afternoon. It was the best launch ever held here, and was witnessed by an immense crowd of people, together with a large fleet of yachts. The new yacht rested in a cradle, exposing half of its under body. When the Defender moved into the water there was a great demonstration by the large crowd of people assembled. Guns were fired and whistles blown by the boats which mingled with the cheers of the people on the wharf, made a grand demonstration, such as never was before witnessed in Bristol.

Professor Huxley Dead.

London, June 29.—Professor Huxley died at 3:45 p. m. He had been ill since early spring, when he contracted influenza. He died at his home "Hodeslea," at Eastbourne, where he has spent the last few years of his life.

After a slight rally last night Professor Huxley's condition grew rapidly worse and he fell into a state of complete exhaustion. His mind was clear to the last and his death was painless.

THE GOLD KING.

A Supposed Wall Turns Out to be Good Ore.

RUNS $75 TO THE TON.

Big Assays from the Black Belles—The Brooklyn Ships—Also Two Other of Stratton's Claims—The Blue Bird is Improving.

Cripple Creek, June 29.—What might be termed a very important addition to the strike in the Gold King has been made. It seems that there was an opinion expressed that what had always been considered the foot wall was pretty good looking rock. A shot was put into it with the result that it was found to contain values amounting to $75 per ton. Further development of the wall showed that the ore was four feet wide, and, as they had been working on six feet of ore previous to this, they now have 10 feet of ore in all. The six feet of ore opened up at first carried values amounting from $25 to $40 per ton. A shipment of 16 tons will be made to-morrow, and it is expected to return $60 or $65 per ton. Only two men are being worked.

Messrs. Wygand and Hartzell have been examining the Black Belle, on Beacon hill. In the drift at the bottom of the shaft they took a good many samples. One of them ran $4,248 and another $1,618 per ton. These were picked samples, but the mine is said to have four feet of ore that will run from $150 to $250 per ton with but little sorting.

The lessees on the Brooklyn will ship 30 tons of ore to-morrow. This all comes from the big blow out on the surface which appears to have occurred at the intersection of a phonolite and porphyry dike. The ore extends for a distance of 20 feet. A shaft house is being erected and a platform made.

The Lucky Guss will ship a car of high grade ore to-morrow. A grab sample was taken from each sack that is to be shipped and it went at the rate of 64 ounces to the ton.

The John A. Logan will make a 40-ton shipment of ore to-morrow and the Lottie Gibson, another of Mr. Stratton's claims, will also ship in a few days.

The Moonlight and Centennial lots, on Big Bull, are being worked by a shaft which is just off the end line. The shaft is down 65 feet and a well-defined vein is exposed. The pay streak tests better than 20 ounces.

Messrs. Daly and Thaller have gold ore in the Blue Bird. It is being sorted into three grades the best running $500 to the ton. There is not very much of this stuff, but the mine is making a better showing to-day than ever before in its history.

Village Improvement Society Meeting.

A meeting of unusual interest will be held under the auspices of the Village Improvement society on Monday evening in the Coburn library at 8 o'clock.

In addition to a paper by Mr. George H. Parsons upon "Parks and Streets," Gen. Palmer will make a statement in regard to the early plans for Colorado Springs, and Dr. William A. Bell in regard to Manitou. Mr. Walter Frost will also report as to the best plan for irrigating ditches within the city limits.

All persons interested in the work of the society and the improvement of the city are very cordially invited to be present.

THE OPENING.

Big Crowds at the Casino—A Fine Orchestra This Year.

The fifth season of the Broadmoor Casino is already a pronounced success. Yesterday was the opening day, and the attendance and interest shown by the people is a sure indication that the Casino will be liberally patronized by Colorado Springs people this summer. In the afternoon the occasion was specially devoted to the children. Despite very threatening weather there was a large attendance. The orchestra at first played some concert pieces for the benefit of the older folks and then the children enjoyed dancing on the best floor with the best music in the West.

In the evening there was almost a crush. The cars from this city were filled and special cars and driving parties from Manitou helped to swell the throng.

Stark's new orchestra will be a popular success. In years gone by the selections most pleasing to the public here have been those for strings and Mr. Stark has adapted his music to the tastes of the public. There is no brass at all in the orchestra. The result is a rich, full sweetness of tone which is very pleasing. From their playing yesterday it was evident that the orchestra had not yet played much together and it was equally evident that before they have been here many days they will be more popular than any of their predecessors. The presence of Mr. Nye was one of the pleasantest features of the reopening of the Casino. Mr. Nye is approachable and accommodating, and looks out for the interests of the younger people as they have never been cared for before at the Casino until last year.

In the first division of the District Court yesterday the men convicted of stealing butter from a Santa Fe car were sentenced by Judge Armour. The man Kean was sent to the reformatory until discharged, Williams went to the penitentiary for one year and Ryan to the penitentiary for 18 months.

Bert Graham, the man who was put in jail Friday night, and whose wife claimed to have been assaulted with an attempt to kidnap, had a hearing before the police magistrate yesterday afternoon. Mr. Libby represented him and he was acquitted of the charge. He was then fined $25 and costs for carrying concealed weapons, as he had a revolver on him. The couple promised to leave town if liberated, but he is being held until marshal can hear from the East regarding them.

Miss Ring, the first school teacher in Colorado, is in the city visiting her old friend, Mr. N. E. Parker, and family of 423 East Pike's Peak avenue. Miss Ring is 80 years of age and crossed the plains in 1859 to Denver, where she opened the first school in the Territory. Hon. C. D. Ford of Monument was one of the little fellows who sat on the benches in that school. The old settlers of Denver have been entertaining Miss Ring in grand style during her visit. She is going up the Peak.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked up on the Streets.

It seems to me that there have been more people talking through their hats the past week than I have ever known around here. A year ago we were all in arms to see that the laws were enforced. Now some of us are howling because the poor unoffending police are trying to enforce one when so directed by those who have the construing of the laws. I have had some considerable dealings with the police of this town and have always found them rightly disposed. It is a little force of seven men but whether the town is wonderfully good or they are wonderfully efficient the fact remains that they are able to keep things in excellent shape. Only seven men patrol this city night and day and it covers as much ground as most big cities and is made up of a cosmopolitan aggregation of people. I have never heard of but one or two instances where they found it necessary to club any one and yet night after night they have their clothing torn from them by drunken men. The place has a bad reputation among hobos and tramps who travel from place to place, because of the efficiency of the force. During the excitement on the streets caused by the arrests of the Salvation army the past week I heard them sneered at, howled at and insulted. Dirty loafers who would not dare make a break at any other time thought that it was their opportunity and took advantage of it because they saw their betters so engaged. It was born patiently in a good deal better shape than I would have endured it. There are two classes who always seem to have it in for the police. One is the rich and educated man who sometimes gets it into his head that he is not amenable to the laws and the other is the criminal who hates the officers in general because he fears them. When the first class leaves his horse unhitched, lets the water run after hours or has a robbery and thus comes to grief, he takes it out in abuse of the police. There is one satisfaction, however, in that he don't mean it. The last named class his out in secret revilings and mutterings as to what he will do, and when finally caught breaks into open abuse. It occurs to me that the best evidence of good citizenship it to submit quietly to police dictatorship until you can make your complaint where it will do some good if you think you have been offended. "Go tell your troubles to a policeman," is not always good advice. Tell them to the city authorities or to the newspapers.

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The Gazette sometimes buys up old rags which are used for wiping the presses. The past week a young man who is of an exceedingly modest and bashful nature hurt his hand while cleaning a bicycle. In the office were a couple of ladies transacting some business. They were exceedingly solicitous as to his welfare and the office boy was sent in great haste to the press room for cloth to bind up the wound. He darted back in a moment and unrolled a mysterious looking bundle. When fully shaken to the breeze the old garment was found to be of white muslin, there were two legs to it and lace edging on the bottom of the legs. The ladies snickered and hastily vanished while the modest patient fainted dead away.

—o—

The funny man from the court house met me the other day on Tejon street. Just then there broke on our ears a split cry, "Hot tamales, hot tamales. Red hot and still 'a heatin' and everybody eatin'." Said the funny man, "Fleeting, did you ever hear of the who had two daughters, one named Fannie and the other named Mollie. They were hungry and she had two potatoes. One was on the fire and the other in the refrigerator. She gave the cold to Fannie and the hot to Mollie." Just then the water boiled over in the can and burned the boy's bare feet, he hopped over and upset a blind man whose dog ran howling down the street, and knocked a bicycle rider into the sparks from an electric car. What became of the Funny man is not recorded, but I hope he will have to carry the big drum in the Salvation army for six months.

—o—

The gang numbered about four and it was picturesque in its state of dilapidation as it wounded up in front of Boyle's billiard rooms. Freckles and frowsly hair predominated, but costumes defy description. One must have been arrayed by fond parents as a sweet little Fauntleroy earlier in season, but the glory had departed with the flaxen curls. Some of the crowd peeped curiously in through the maze of soda bottles in the window. The leader was perhaps seven, but his age should not be counted in years. Chimmie Fadden never entered a place bolder than did the leader of the Dirty Dozen.

"Gim'me a box of Sweet Caps," and he counted out five coppers on the glass case.

"Can't do it," was the reply.

"De'ell; wat ye given me?"

"I say I cannot sell you cigarettes."

"Wat ye chewin' de rag about. I got de price, ain't I, and dar's de smokes on de shelf? Fork 'em over so's I can hurry 'long about me business."

"The law does not permit the selling of tobacco, and especially cigarettes, to minors."

"Wat de 'ell, Bill. You'll lose all de custom of de gang. We'll take to usin' chewin' and buy it down de street, see."

As he joined his party on the street there were whispered inquiries as to "what luck." The reply was:

"Oh de Indian is a' doin' de Salvation army act like the oders is."

—o—

'Tis a cheery sight, on a winter night
To see him with his can,
Unheeding winds that blow or drifting snow,
The Hot Tamale man.

With ruddy glow the flame doth show,
Across the street's dark span.
He makes you hear with splitting ear,
The Hot Tamale man.

Whether fowl, flesh or fish
From out his pan,
A wondrous dish, he takes,
The Hot Tamale man.

You tear with tusks the steaming husks
And need a fan
To cool the pepery hash sold by
The Hot Tamale man.

Then let him wave, he'll dig your grave,
On him no ban,
Has yet been laid or made,
The Hot Tamale man.

—

Mr. Blackmer tells a humorous story. Sometime since an Irishman was badly beaten up and his face was a sight to behold. The assailants were to be tried and the Irishman came to him and said: "Don't you think I better have my picture taken?" "What for?" "Why to show the jury. When the case is tried I will be all well again." For obvious reasons the attorney thought not, but st l he would like to have one of the pictures.

—o—

Some of the prisoners at the county jail claim that they are not fed enough but when Tu y was on trial he was asked if he looked the same now as last year. "I've gained twenty pounds since I was put in jail," was the reply, and the sheriff stood exhonerated.

HELPING THE GOVERNOR.

But He Didn't Mind on Account of the Experience.

I was sitting in a railroad depot in Buffalo waiting for a train when a stranger approached me and said:

"It's kinder queer how hard up the best of us may git sometimes, eh?"

"How do you mean?" I asked.

"Wal, I jest met the governor of New York out here, Levi P. Morton, and he asked me for the loan of $8."

"You don't say!"

"That's what's the matter. Had his pocket picked, and wanted to use $8 right away. He didn't know what to do about it till he saw me."

"You know him, then?"

"Never sot eyes on him afore today. He jest picked me outer the crowd fur a man who'd do him a favor. He only wanted $8, but I made him take $8. He'll send it back in a day or two. Ever meet the governor?"

"I've seen him several times."

"Wonder how he got his nose broke?"

"His nose isn't broken. What sort of a man was the chap you lent money to?"

"Red hair; side whiskers; broken nose and two teeth out in front."

"Governor Morton is no such looking man. You have been swindled by some sharper."

"It can't be. He said he was the governor."

"I might say the same thing."

"And he called me by name."

"So can I. You are James H. Johnson. There is your name on your satchel. Is the man around here, do you think?"

We went to the door of the depot and looked around, and we went to the depot officer and he looked around, but the "governor" had vanished, as might have been expected.

"You ought to have known better," exclaimed the officer after giving up the search.

"How had I orter known better?" demanded the victim. "Didn't he pick me out as a man who'd do him a favor? Didn't he say he was Governor Morton? Didn't he praise my confidence in human natur' when I made him take $8?"

"You'd better go and soak your head."

"What fur? What good will soakin my head do?"

The officer turned away with a tired look, and the old man sat down and thought it all over and then said to me:

"Yes, I guess I've bin swindled, and I guess I'm to blame fur it. It's a good experience though. I felt so mighty proud about lendin the governor of New York $8 that if a feller had come along and said he was president of the United States I'd a-handed him over my other $7 and walked 62 miles to git home."—Detroit Free Press.

A Mature Girl.

"Be mine," he whispered.

Something in the summer girl's manner warned him that he was no good.

"Don't say," he hastened to add, "that you are not old enough to accept me."

"Mr. Flathers," said the maiden, "I had not the least intention of saying that I was not old enough to accept you. I was about to remark, in fact, that I was old enough not to accept you."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Sanguinary Ambition.

"If I was a great big man," said Bennie, who was entertaining the caller, "I'd go and be a soldier."

"What would you want to be a soldier for, Bennie?" asked the caller.

"So's I could shoot."

"What would you shoot?"

"Chickens, lions and Indians," promptly replied Bennie.—Chicago Tribune.

Matrimonial Joys.

He—My views on bringing up a family—

She—Never mind your views. I'll bring up the family. You go and bring up the coal.—Exchange.

The Best Painting at the Exhibition.

Lover—This landscape is undoubtedly the best picture in the exhibition. It strongly resembles that beautiful scene where Leonora gave me to understand that she reciprocated my affection.

Lady—This portrait of a lady deserves the first prize. The dress is quite inimitable, and was no doubt made by a first rate Paris costumer.

Gourmand—A still life! Oysters, lobsters, champagne, and even a goose liver pate! This is the most perfect picture I have seen yet.

Average Visitor—At the back yonder is the finest picture in the exhibition. I haven't seen it yet, but it draws the biggest crowd.

Professor—In this historical painting the costumes are most delineated. I have not seen a picture that I like better.

Gamekeeper—This portrait of a dog is wonderfully like my old Pointer. It's the best picture in the lot.

Painter—I have seen all the other fellows' pictures, but my own is the finest, after all.—Humoristische Blatter.

The Last Fond Kiss.

He sat amid the shadows, beating his breast and weeping.

"Farewell," he moaned in a voice that would have called the dead to life. "Farewell, thou who has clung to me all these years, through every vicissitude and joy, my constant solace and comforter."

The night wynd was calling dismally through the budding trees, but it called in vain.

"Farewell," he repeated. "I have been a fond and doting parent, bringing thee up to the envy of men and the admiration of women. Now, alas, I see thee lying low, cut off in the very prime of life, the midglory of my career. It is terrible. But, hard as it may be, we must part. From her edict there is no appeal, and we must part forever!"

Then, in the silence of the night, the stricken mourner did the departed in a neat parcel and went forth into the darkness, where, unbeknown to all the world, he buried the friend of years in the bottom of the ash barrel. It was the tragedy of a day, not soon to be forgotten.

The next day he went around to the mansion of his best girl.

She was beautiful. She was also worth 2,000,000 cold. Somehow, for reasons best known to themselves perhaps, millions are always cold.

A beautiful girl with 2,000,000 cold must have her way.

If she doesn't, something must drop.

In this case she would have dropped. She would have dropped him.

"Darling, behold!" he cried. "You see the depth of my love, perceiving the extent of my sacrifice."

She looked up into his eyes gratefully.

"Thank you, dear," she exclaimed. "I had only one place to kiss you when you had those horrid whiskers on, and now I have a dozen."

Then she proceeded to try them all.

And the ravished lover forgot all about the departed which reposed in the depths of the ash barrel.

And the night wynd found some other man's whiskers to play selections from the comic operas through.—New York World.

A Clear Case.

"Yes," remarked the cheerful idiot in an absentminded manner, "it was a clear case."

"What was?" asked the shoe clerk boarder unthinkingly.

"The showcase, of course," answered the cheerful idiot with lightning celerity.—Indianapolis Journal.

Pays to Sell Cheaply.

Customer—So you sell these watches at 10 shillings each. It must cost that to make them.

Jeweler—It does.

Customer—Then how do you make any money?

Jeweler—Repairing them.—Tit-Bits.

A Guarantee.

Purchaser—Are you prepared to guarantee the efficacy of this hair wash?

Maker—Most assuredly! When you have used five bottles and find it doesn't act, I will let you have the sixth bottle free of charge.—Humoristische Blatter.

Deserving.

Official Receiver (at a meeting of creditors)—What have you come here for?

Professional Beggar—To put in my claim. Herr Meyerstein used to give me twopence every week.—Eulenspiegel.

Precautions.

Jack—I must run up to the hotel and get my mackintosh.

Will—What do you want of a mackintosh on a day like this?

Jack—I'm going to teach Miss Amasoor how to row.—Harlem Life.

His Kind.

Hicks—Are you superstitious?

Wicks—Yes. I believe in signs, if that is what you mean.

Hicks—Which ones?

Wicks—The "$" kind.—New York World.

Too Great a Strain.

Frankie—I don't like Miss Tencer, our new schoolteacher.

Parent—Why not?

Frankie—'Cuz she talks to us 'stid of lickin us.—Boston Courier.

Careless.

"Harriet is such a thoughtless girl."

"Yes?"

"Yes, she borrowed my chaperon nearly a week ago and hasn't returned her yet."—Detroit Tribune.

Setting the Pill.

"What's Jim a-doin of sence he graduated?"

"He's a-workin for the man that wrote his graduation speech."—Atlanta Constitution.

Advised.

Miss Cross—What would you do if you were in my shoes?

Miss Sharpe—Turn my toes out.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Sultan on Racing.

"Did you ever hear the story of how the Prince of Wales asked the sultan to go and see the Derby run?" asked Orlando Jones to the Amazed listener. "Well, it was this way: The race for the Derby was about to be run, and as the sultan was then visiting England the prince sent one of his lords in waiting to inquire if the eastern potentate would not like to go and witness the classic contest. The son of the moon and stars was seated propped up by cushions smoking placidly when the royal emissary was ushered into his presence.

"'His royal highness bids me ask your majesty if it would please you to witness the race for the Derby?' said he, bowing low.

"'Does his royal highness mean that I should go and see a horse race?' inquired the sultan blandly.

"'He does, your highness.'

"'Tell the prince that I cannot do so,' replied the ruler of the faithful. 'Why should I want to go? All men who are not fools know that some horses are swifter than others.'"—Atlanta Journal.

Would the Emperor Resign?

An exchange tells a story which may be taken as a fresh manifestation of a certain well known Scotch characteristic:

Upon his accession to the throne the emperor of Russia was appointed colonel in chief of the Royal Scots Greys. While dressing for dinner an enthusiastic subaltern communicated the information to his soldier servant.

"Donald," he said, "have you heard that the new emperor of Russia has been appointed colonel of the regiment?"

"Indeed, sir!" replied Donald. "It is a vera proud thing."

Then, after a pause, he inquired:

"Beg pardon, sir, but will he be able to keep both places?"—Youth's Companion.

Unanswered.

"Why," asked the philosopher, "why is it that a man, the noblest created object—why is it that a man should have such doubts of his ability to win a woman's affection when he considers the success in that line of a pop eyed, pudding shaped, bronze haired pug dog?"

But the assembled listeners answered him not.—Toledo Blade.

Chaining a Beauty.

Jinks—Everybody predicted that Hardhead would have trouble after he married that vain beauty, but she never leaves her home unless he is with her. How does he manage?

Winks—He filled the house with mirrors.—New York Weekly.

Impossible.

This is what was heard in a theater the other night. They were in a private box, and she was both pretty and prettily dressed, but she was in a bad temper because she could not see the stage.

"Why," said he, trying to mollify her, "did you not bring your opera glass?"

"I did, but I can't use it."

"Is it broken?"

"No, but I forgot to put on my bracelets."—Tit-Bits.

In Earnest.

The parson was praying for rain.

"Do you really b'leeve he is in earnest?" whispered Soapless Jones.

"You bet he is," replied Rubberneck Bill. "I bet him $40 agin his mule that he wouldn't have no rain for six weeks yet."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Whopper.

"Speaking of fishing experiences," said the man in the negligee shirt, "I shall never forget the day when Bob White and I—you know Bob?—were trying our luck on Lake Squam. We had fished for an hour or more and had caught only a few little fellows, when suddenly I had an awful bite"—

"And you pulled in your line, hand over hand, only to lose a ten pound pickerel, just as you were about to land him," interrupted the fat man sitting on the flour barrel.

"I had an awful one," the fisherman resumed, without noticing his interrupter, "and I mashed the fellow as flat as a doormat. It was the biggest mosquito I ever encountered."—Boston Transcript.

How It Began.

"Woman," shouted the orator, "woman has had a long struggle in the race with man for equality, but she is gaining every day. She is getting closer, closer—so close, in fact, that he can almost hear her pants as she breathlessly struggles along."

The foregoing remarks may be the origin of the report that plaid bloomers are to come into vogue.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Time's Whirligig.

Mrs. Newert—Henry!

Her Husband—Yes, my dear.

Mrs. Newert—Here's another bill of $1.50 for neckties. That's the third in six months. And last week I settled a bill of $1.75 for your straw hat. Do you think I'm made of money?—Chicago Tribune.

Wanted More.

Small Boy—Mother, please give me another lump of sugar for my coffee. I've dropped the lump you gave me.

Mother—There you are. Where did you drop it?

Small Boy—In the coffee.—Tit-Bits.

Why He Was Scared.

Tommy, being out walking with his mother, was very much scared at a dog that barked at him.

"Why, you are a regular little coward. Don't you know that the barking dog never bites?" said the maternal ancestor.

"I know the barking dog never bites, but how do I know that the dog knows it?" was the tearful reply.—Texas Siftings.

OUTROWED.

Yale Beats Harvard by Sheer Good Work.

A SPLENDID FOUR MILE RACE.

The Blue Won because They Rowed Better and had a Better Coxswain. Harvard Made Many Blunders—Crews and Weights.

New London, Conn., June 28.—Yale won to-day. Clean and steady oarsmenship shot the Yale shell down the four mile course from Gates Ferry to the drawbridge, beginning with a superior start, continuing with a steadily increasing lead over the entire course and culminating with an aggravatingly easy finish at the four mile stake.

The race completed a clean sweep for Yale in the past college year, foot ball, base ball, track athletics and rowing championships for 1895 now standing to her credit.

Harvard's exhibition was not meritorious. The stroke was slow when it should have been sharp and speedy when it was needless but dragged continually. The coxswain's errors, too, were atrocious. They caused Harvard to lose the benefit of the current where "trade winds" might have counted; ran the Harvard shell into the heavy swash of one steamer and rammed its prow alongside into a row boat at the finish. Whatever merits or faults the Yale crew may have possessed no great opportunity to display them was afforded in to-day's procession. Yale was judicious and ran no risks. A single record was broken to-day—the two mile distance in a four mile competition. The champion '88 crew of Capt. Stevenson covered the distance in 10:35. To-day Capt. Armstrong's men made it in 10:21.

The day was attended with all the usual picturesque incidents. The crowd, which remained small throughout the morning owing to the brisk shower, attained to imposing proportions between noon and 3 o'clock and there is no room to doubt the claim of New Londoners that 30,000 people witnessed the race. Half that number were visitors. To dispose of the race before the favorable midday conditions of wind and tide were lost, the officials of both crews set the hour to start at 4:45 o'clock, 15 minutes earlier than had been announced. All the excursion steamers, the excursion trains and the press boat cleared the dock at 4 o'clock. They were in place at 4:30, the exact minute when both crews appeared.

Harvard rowed across the river to the starting stake exactly opposite. Her stroke was pretty and every member of the boat was in perfect form. Yale paddled down the river slowly as if economical of muscle. The shells drifted slowly into place and at 4:50, without a sign of a false start or delay, Referee Reeves's voice gave the decisive word and the needle-like shells got out from under the lee bank into the open channel. A prettier start was never seen here.

The Yale shell spun steadily to first place and pulled one of the fastest half miles ever rowed by a 'Varsity crew in a four mile race here.

Harvard was rowing in as pretty form as could be desired, but, strange to say, was pulling a slower stroke than Yale. Stroke Langford hit the Yale stroke up to 34 for the opening spurt but Capt. Bullard evidently acting under directions from Coach Waston, rowed as slowly as 32. While the crimson shell was moving along gracefully Yale was pounding out a lead of over two lengths for Harvard's discouragement at the half mile stake. Harvard seemingly made no attempt to close up and the Yale boat was driven ahead to a safe lead at the very beginning. When the crews got away the water was pacific. The tide was running strongly and a slight breeze favored the crews. These conditions accelerated the speed for two miles and were perceptible especially during the first mile. From the time the first half mile flag was passed till the mile was reached, Yale's stroke was characteristic by its evenness. It fell to 33 but the boat went through the water at a terrific rate. At the mile Yale's lead of nine seconds had gone up to 16 and the most enthusiastic Harvard supporters conceded the race to Yale barring accidents. The smooth water tempted Capt. Armstrong to try for fast time and he pushed the shell along at a 34 stroke, completing the mile and a half in 7:40 with Harvard 20 seconds behind.

Yale made another half mile in quick time but Harvard exceeded her. Yale ended up the two miles in 10:21 and Harvard in 10:39 only 18 seconds behind. Harvard had gained two seconds on Yale and in a fast mile competition.

For a mile Yale's course, the west side, lay where a strong current was available. The Yale boat was kept in this wherever possible. With the conclusion of the first half of the race all conditions changed. The wind shifted to the southeast and came up the river strong, a sharp head wind shattering all hopes of breaking a record. When the crew swept past the navy yard near the two mile flag they said good-bye to peaceful weather and ploughed their way into a choppy rough sea. Harvard seemed staggered by the waves and Yale gained five seconds more from the two miles to the two and a half, Yale making the distance in 12:55. Harvard had now dropped 23 seconds to the rear but was pulling an even stroke. Yale began to splash a trifle, Cross and Longacre being the prime movers in this but the boat nevertheless kept on gaining. Harvard was due for another spurt between the two and a half and the three mile flags before the Yale boat stopped splashing through the sea and another gain on Yale was made during the half mile. The three miles were finished by Yale in 15:58, by Harvard in 16:21.

All down the last half mile of the course the Yale crew rowed a triumphant procession. For this distance the craft in the river formed an alley with the channel as the center. First came the steamers, freighted with cheering and enthusiastic passengers. Below them were some of the finest yachts in America. The pennants of these craft waved and smoke from a hundred salutes filled the air. Bass whistles of steamers lent their deafening noise to the general din and the lusty cheers of thousands of jubilant Yalensians were drowned out. Harvard held her own, too, for the first half mile of the last of the four miles. The Yale shell was tossing about on top of the ... and Harvard was not losing ground. There were just 22 seconds difference in the crews when the last half mile was begun. Shepard of the Harvard crew succumbed to an attack of splashing and the shell was wafted up to the lee of the steamer Isabel. The rough water had subsided a trifle and the last half mile was made in excellent time, Yale ending the four miles in 21 30 and Harvard 22:05 3-5 seconds behind.

The accident to the Harvard shell by encountering the steamers' waves made the total distance between the boats about 11 instead of 17 lengths and the time 35 seconds instead of 25. Not a man dropped in either boat after reaching the finish line. The Yale men fearing a collision from the boats which were closing in about them rowed rapidly on for another half mile to reach the old Cornell boat house to disembark without danger to their boat. The Harvard men struck a row boat but pulled away and were soon taken aboard their launch.

To-morrow marks the conclusion of the five years' Yale-Harvard agreement and much doubt exists regarding a renewal of the contract in view of the cordiality of the athletic relations at present existing between Harvard and Cornell.

The crews were as follows:

Position.	Yale.	Weight.
Bow	R. Armstrong	155
No. 2	H. C. Holcomb	177
No. 3	W. M. Borc	177
No. 4	W. R. Cross	195
No. 5	A. W. Dater	182
No. 6	J. M. Longacre	175
No. 7	R. B. Treadway	173
Stroke	G. Langford	163
Coxswain	T. L. Clark	107

Average weight, 174 1-2 pounds.

Position.	Harvard.	Weight.
Bow	S. N. Wrightington	164
No. 2	J. A. Stillman	162
No. 3	... Chatman	167
No. 4	... D. Shepard	171
No. 5	A. T. Jennings	181
No. 6	F. N. Wattiss	172
No. 7	E. H. Fennessay	156
Stroke	... R. Bullard	159
Coxswain	... D. Rust	105

Average weight, 168 1-8 pounds.

The official time is as follows: Yale, 21:30; Harvard, 22:05.

The time by miles is as follows: One mile, Yale, 5:04, Harvard, 5:20. Two miles, Yale, 10:21; Harvard, 10:39. Three miles, Yale, 15:50; Harvard, 16:21. Four miles, Yale, 21:30; Harvard, 22:05.

Bob Cook, the Yale coach, was seen after the race. He said "The Yale crew rowed a wonderful race. In fact, it proved irresistible."

Mr. Cook was asked if Yale would row Cornell. He answered "If they win the Henley and come back and want to meet us, I think we shall. I think we can get this crew together and train them in a week so that we can give Cornell a very pretty encounter."

Bicycles and Women.

There was a good deal of pith to Mrs. Stanton's remark in reply to Bishop Doane that "women are riding to suffrage on the bicycle." They may not be riding to suffrage, but they are riding everywhere and everywhither they want to go. Certainly and conspicuously they are riding into any sort of costume it suits them to put on. Bloomers are getting so common that it seems possible that the untutored eye will presently dwell upon them without a shock. The more circumspect American ladies still keep out of them, and may never come to prefer them to skirts, but the young and giddy experiment with them pretty freely. Was there ever anything so efficacious to give woman an idea of what she could do if she tried as the bicycle? Soberly speaking, if she had to choose between the ballot and the bicycle as a means of development and advancement, she might better cleave to the bike. It is worth more to her than the ballot. It is more fun, more use, less trouble, and very much less costly. There was pith in what Miss Stanton said, but is there not some substance in the suggestion that the bicycle has brought women so many new opportunities and privileges that she never needed or wanted the suffrage so little as now.

* * * * * * * * *

In the first place, it ought to be a law for every woman that she should never ride a bicycle after a distinct feeling of weariness comes over her. For those who are beginning, especially, and in a measure for all women, there is danger of riding out a certain distance, and only turning towards home when this feeling of weariness comes on. In such cases the strain on the nervous system all the way home is very great, and by the time the end of the journey is reached—for it has become a journey by this time—the rider is exhausted to such an extent that that a severe headache or some more serious indisposition is the result. There is no other reason for this than the fact that she did not prescribe for herself a certain distance before starting out, which was not to be expected under any circumstances. No ordinary woman who rides for pleasure once or twice a week should do over about ten miles at a time. This is perhaps an hour's ride, that may be easily extended to an hour and a quarter before that distance is covered; and if she does not feel fresh and in a glow when she stops, she may be certain that she has ridden too long. Naturally there is that healthy tired feeling which any one recognizes after athletic exercise, but it quite different from and never to be mistaken for the weariness which comes from too much exertion and straining of the nerves and muscles. Very few women have ever been injured on a bicycle who kept to this rule, and limited their riding to normal distances.

The limit of distance, which is designated by the first feeling of weariness, is only a little more important than the limit of speed which the female frame is capable of undergoing under healthy exercising rules. Whether a man can ride at full speed for a long distance and still retain his good health is a doubtful question, but it does not particularly concern us in the present discussion. It is quite certain, however, that no woman can keep up a high rate of speed for even a generous portion of a mile and not create the beginnings of injuries. The added strength required to increase your speed even a little after a certain amount of power has been expended is out of all proportion to results. There is no relaxation of the muscles between revolutions of the pedals, nor any let-up on the nervous and muscular strain while the speed lasts. The heart is far more taxed than one realizes at the moment, and that species of tingling or numbness in the nerves and muscles which often results is only a sign that they have both been overtaxed.

This danger of acquiring too much speed is natural enough. The bicycle runs so easily on smooth asphalt or macadam that it is a strong temptation to "scorch"—indeed, it is so strong a temptation that as soon as a girl has fairly learned to ride easily she has to put a deliberate check to herself to avoid dropping into it.—(Harper's Bazar.

The Trojan, belonging to the Portland Town and Land company, has its ore and shaft house completed, Mayor Easter having done the work and did an excellent job. A new and fine blacksmithing layout now adorns the place, and calculations were made for ore bins. Night and day shifts are now kept regularly at work.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ASTONISHED.

Colorado Men of Science Amazed at Cripple Creek.

COLORADO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

An Elegant Banquet Served Last Evening in the Wolfe Hotel—About Two Hundred Participated—Many fine Speeches were Made.

Special to The Gazette

Cripple Creek, July 2.—The banquet given by the citizens of Cripple Creek this evening to the members of the Colorado Scientific society was a grand affair. The men of science demonstrated that a huge stock of knowledge does not preclude the enjoyment of a fine spread, and turned themselves loose just as they did in their college days. The banquet was served at the Wolfe hotel and about 200 participated. The management did itself proud in serving a fine dinner. The toastmaster was Judge K. R. Babbitt, and the response to the welcoming speech was made by Prof. C. S. Palmer, president of the State society. Speeches were also made by the Mayors of Cripple Creek and Victor. From the tone of the speeches it is evident that these men of science are astonished at what they have found in the mines here. They have been afforded every opportunity to visit them and the result cannot help but be most beneficial to the camp.

Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Sold.

Toledo, O., July 2.—The several properties constituting the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan railroad were sold a second time under a decree of the Federal court in this city to-day. R. C. Martin of New York was the purchaser, representing the first mortgage bondholders. The property was sold in seven parcels each, being the subject of a lien of different bondholders. Mr. Martin bid $2,627,000, and there being no other bidder, the property was knocked off to him.

Spanish Achievements in Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, July 2.—Gen. Salcedo reports that the Spanish force commanded by Capt. Herando had engagements with insurgent bands under the command of Alfa and Sabo at Gaguirin. The insurgents lost eight men killed and two of their leaders, Aldana and Juan Leon, were wounded. The same Spanish force dispersed another small band of insurgents, two of whom were killed.

Firing the Settlers.

Ponca, Ok., July 2.—To-day six settlers were evicted from the Winnebago Indian agency by Capt. Beck. Other evictions will follow to-morrow. Capt. Beck says he will eject all now occupying the lands who have not leased from him as advised by Inspector McLaughlin.

John W. Foster's Return.

Vancouver, B. C., July 2.—The steamer Empress of China, arrived this afternoon from the Orient. Among her passengers was Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State of the United States. Mr. Foster declined to speak regarding his mission to the Orient, except that it was successful. He left for Washington.

Military Tracts to be Opened.

Washington, July 2.—The War Department to-day turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition under the general land laws the Fort Townsend, Wash., and the Fort Marcy, N. M., abandoned military reservations.

Arsenic in the Flour.

Washington, Ind., July 2.—Yesterday evening 13 persons who live north of the city were taken violently ill a short time after supper and at least three are now in such a critical condition that their recovery is doubtful. They had all partaken of bread in which it is thought the flour had been sprinkled with arsenic. A relative, a baker, is suspected and a warrant is out for his arrest.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Washington, July 2.—The Chicago east-bound express on the B. & O. R. R. ran over a dynamite cartridge near the Monocacy bridge 35 miles west of this city late last night. The train was immediately stopped and backed to the place where the explosion occurred, but no one was found in the vicinity. The train consisted entirely of express freight cars, carrying neither passengers or money. It is thought the motive was robbery. Five arrests have been made.

English Loan to China.

London, July 2.—The Central News learns that a contract has been signed in London for a loan of £1,000,000 to China and that £100,000 has already been remitted. This is an imperial loan and is intended to enable China to meet certain obligations for armaments pending the completion of arrangements for the indemnity loan. The loan is issued through the chartered bank of India, Australia and China at 106 and bears 6 per cent interest.

Father Francolon Bound West.

Chicago, July 2.—Father Francolon, of the diocese of Colorado, reached Chicago to-day and brings direct from the Pope and the propaganda, assurances that Bishop Matz of Denver will be sustained in his position on the school question and will not be permitted to lay down his episcopal duties. The Western priest brings renewed assurances of the deep interest the Pope has always manifested towards America. Father Francolon will depart for the West in a few days.

Bismarck is Better.

Hamburg, July 2.—A special from Friedrichsruh to the Hamburgische Correspondenz says that notwithstanding a heavy rain, Prince Bismarck drove out two hours to-day in an open carriage. The condition of the ex-Chancellor, the dispatch says, has greatly improved.

An Unpopular Republican Candidate.

Youngstown, O., July 2.—General A. W. Jones, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has been blackballed by the Rayen club of this city and the fee accompanying the aplication returned to him. The governing committee is composed of eight Republicans and one Democrat, and it was supposed that he would be elected unanimously. The club is composed of representative business and professional men and is known as the exclusive club of the city.

Great Things Hoped from Balfour.

Berlin, July 2.—The German and French bimetallists have passed a series of resolutions in favor of international bimetallism at a fixed ratio, to be determined by an agreement between Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States. It is believed that the conference bases the hopes of an agreement on Mr. A. J. Balfour's accession to office.

Dynamited by a Rejected Lover.

Lemont, Ills., July 2.—In the village of Romeo this morning a house containing five women was blown to atoms by dynamite placed beneath it by the rejected lover of the women. Luke Hoyle and Tim Hoise were aspirants for the hand of Mollie Bierber, and when Hoise was chosen, Hoyle obtained dynamite and revenged himself. All the women were injured, three perhaps fatally. Hoyle was arrested.

Killed by Cheap Baking Powder.

Guthrie, O. T., July 2.—A family named Tesch became suddenly ill after eating, and Maud, aged 8, Madison, aged 7, and Susie, aged 3, died in great agony. Doctors say a cheap grade of baking powder used in making cake, was the cause.

BASE BALL.

Brooklyn-New York.

Brooklyn, July 2.—The Brooklyns won an up-hill game to-day from the New Yorks. Bad errors by the New York fielders lost them the game. Attendance 5,000.

Brooklyn	0	2	2	5	0	1	0	2	*	—12
New York	2	6	2	0	_	0	0	0	0	—11

Louisville-Cincinnati.

Louisville, July 2.—In the seventh inning in to-day's game, O'Brien ran into Vaughn, who was trying to catch a fly. Vaughn struck O'Brien a vicious blow, the latter responding, and nearly all the players jumped into the melee. Two Louisville men on bases came in while the row was on and the scores were allowed. Attendance about 1,000.

Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	—6

Cleveland-Pittsburg.

Cleveland, July 2.—Cleveland played like amateurs both at the bat and in the field to-day. The Pittsburgs batted hard and timely. Attendance 3,500.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	2	1	0	2	_	_	1	3	1	—12

Chicago-St. Louis.

Chicago, July 2.—St. Louis won to-day's game after the first inning, pounding Stratton all over the field, making 11 runs. Hutchinson relieved him in the third inning, and stopped the slaughter. Ehret was knocked out of the box in the second inning. Attendance 2,200.

Chicago	2	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—9
St. Louis	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—15

Washington-Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 2.—By defeating Washington to-day the Champions go into first place in the race for the pennant. Washington tried three pitchers, and they were all batted hard. Attendance 4,700.

Baltimore	0	3	3	3	5	0	1	0	*	—15
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	—8

Philadelphia-Boston.

Philadelphia, July 2.—Philadelphia made it three straight from Boston to-day, but it required 10 innings to perform the task. The contest was interesting throughout, and was virtually won by Halman's three-bagger. Attendance 9,310.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	3	—12
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	2	—11

OTHER GAMES.

At Omaha—Omaha 9, Quincy 5.
At Des Moines—Des Moines 4, Peoria 5.
At Lincoln—Lincoln 6, Rockford 7.
At Kansas City—Kansas City 10, Milwaukee 5.
At St. Joe—St. Joe 14, Jacksonville 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul 14, Minneapolis 11.
At Detroit—Detroit 6, Grand Rapids 5.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

Chicago, July 2.—Weather crop bulletin for the week ending July 1:

The week has been generally favorable, although too cold in States of Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, with too much rain over portions of the Gulf States and Northern Texas. Cotton has been injuriously affected by the excessive rains over Northern Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, but other cotton States it is reported as in excellent condition. Cool weather has retarded the growth of corn in the Dakotas and while Nebraska and Minnesota report the crop backward, it is in good condition. Winter wheat harvest is nearing completion over the northern portion of the wheat belt, the condition of the crop continues "favorable." Light frosts occurred in portions of the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin on the 28th causing slight damage in localities.

Cruiser Olympia Approved.

San Francisco, July 2.—The decision of the naval board appointed to inspect the cruiser Olympia has been forwarded to Washington. The inspection occurred last week, when the Olympia was taken to sea and after a run of 18 hours she was brought back to port, where tests were continued until Saturday. The report was immediately prepared and was forwarded to Washington yesterday by the board. This fact was learned to-day as was also that the report was very favorable to the recent production of the Union Iron Works. When seen to-day some of the officers who composed the board of inspection admitted that they had completed their labors. They, however, refused to be interviewed for publication, but one of them confided the facts as above stated that the Olympia was perfectly seaworthy, and in construction up to the specifications in every respect.

The workings of her machinery were satisfactory during the inspection, and the other tests resulted in the approval of the entire board.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

The U. S. Gov't Reports

show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation; 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Sold by F. E. Robinson.

The London Standard prints a Berlin dispatch saying there is reason to believe that the Czar of Russia will attend the German army manoeuvers in August, as well as Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

N. O. Johnson & Sons at Pueblo.

N. O. Johnson & Sons of this city have purchased the stock of goods of the Paul Wilson Dry Goods company at Pueblo. They will immediately open it up as a branch of the business here. This was the largest dry goods establishment in Pueblo, employing about 20 men. N. O. Johnson & Sons have the largest dry goods house in Cripple Creek, carrying a stock of $20,000. With their big establishment here it makes them one of the most important firms in the State. A member of the firm stated yesterday that they have done the biggest business in the past six months that they have ever done in the city in the same time. The Pueblo purchase was made because it was a bargain and because they believed it a good time to get in at Pueblo, as things seem to have about struck bed rock. The business here will be enlarged and this will be the head establishment. One member of the firm will stay in Pueblo constantly.

At the rehearsal of the Colorado Festival chorus last evening Professor Pierson directed the practice on several selections. After the musical practice, a business meeting was held, and the name and constitution as printed in last Sunday's Gazette were adopted. Officers were then elected as follows: President, Mrs. Tracy; vice president, Mr. E. W. Davis, secretary, Mr. Clyde Spicer; treasurer, Mr. Andrew Green.

Adverse suits were filed in the District Court yesterday as follows: John B. Roberts, et al., vs. Joseph S. Jones, et al., being the Volcano, Rec, Jacket, Mound Rock, adversing the What-Is-It; also E. N. De La Vergne vs. the Isadore Gold Mining company, the Sangre de Cristo vs. the Willis.

In the second division of the District Court yesterday, before Judge Harris, the suit of Mrs. Flora A. Bolin against the Rapid Transit company, was still on trial. The defense closed its evidence and the plaintiffs put in the evidence in rebuttal. The arguments will be heard this morning.

After being in the dark for several months, the streets at Colorado City were lighted Monday night. The El Paso Electric company and the city had a disagreement in regard to the price, and the lights were shut off. An agreement has now been reached by which the city pays $10.50 per month per light for three months.

"One of my sick headaches," you will hear people frequently say, as if the complaint was hopelessly incurable. As a matter of fact, Ayer's Pills not only relieve sick headache but effectually remove the cause of this distressing complaint, and so bring about a permanent cure.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

Mr. D. Way has sold out his drug business, corner of Tejon and Huefano, to a brother of Mr. Otto Fehringer.

The First regiment of the Colorado National Guard has a two months' vacation. This includes troop A of this city. The announcement was made by Captain Saxton Monday night. The troop has received a shipment of 15 pairs of cavalry trousers. As there are 63 members in the company, the officers are at work on that old problem of the two gallon jug and the three gallons of whisky. Some of the trousers are big enough for two persons and perhaps that is the way it will have to be settled.

Last Saturday Mrs. Catherine Hurlbut appeared in the County Court with her attorneys and secured a divorce from W. L. Hurlbut. Cruelty was alleged and evidently proved, for the jury granted the divorce. Yesterday, however, the couple got together again and decided that they did not want to separate. Judge Kinsley was asked to set aside the verdict of the jury, as the decree had not yet been entered up. Of course the Judge would not be so hard-hearted as to refuse a request like that, and the couple are again living in peace and harmony. Divorced, separated, reunited and "undivorced," all in three days, beats the record.

AYER'S

The Only

Sarsaparilla

ADMITTED

READ RULE XV.

"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Why was Ayer's Sarsaparilla admitted? Because it is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, nor a secret preparation, not dangerous, not an experiment, and because it is all that a family medicine should be.

At the

WORLD'S FAIR

Chicago, 1893.

Why not get the Best?

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, William J. Kerr, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1892, by his certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in book 155, on page 370, of the records of El Paso county, State of Colorado, did convey to Dr. C. F. Taylor, as trustee, the following described lands and premises in said El Paso county, to-wit: An undivided one-eighth part of the forty-acre placer, known as the "Rising Sun" placer and being embraced within the limits of the Freeman placer, in Cripple Creek mining district, for which patent has been applied for. For a more accurate description of said placer, reference is made to the recorded description thereof on file in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county at Colorado Springs, Colorado, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note executed by said William J. Kerr, of even date herewith for one hundred dollars, payable thirty days after date, as in said deed of trust more fully described, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon, according to its tenor and effect, and that there is now due and unpaid on said note two hundred and forty dollars ($240.00).

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said deed of trust, I, Dr. C. F. Taylor, trustee as aforesaid, will, on Tuesday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1895, at the front door of the Court House, at the hour of 10 o'clock of said day, in said El Paso county, sell at public auction, said lands and premises, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purposes of paying said note and the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated Pueblo, Colorado, June 26th, A. D. 1895.

DR. C. F. TAYLOR, Trustee.

First insertion July 4, 1895.
Last insertion, Aug. 1, 1895.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court.

The Tompkins Hardware Company, plaintiff versus Peter L. Kimberly and A. J. Lanterman, Defendant. Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Peter L. Kimberly and A. J. Lanterman, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County court of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the compaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the above plaintiff to recover a judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight and 93-100 ($868.93) dollars, for and on account of certain goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to defendants, and for work and labor performed for defendants at their special instance and request, by divers persons whose claims have been assigned to the plaintiff herein; for interest and costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1895.

CLAY H. WHITE, Clerk.

First insertion June 13, 1895.
Last insertion July 11, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of three hundred and nine and 72-100 dollars ($309.72), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Champagne Mining and Milling company, C. L. Johnson and P. E. Johnson, in favor of William M. Harplatt, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Champagne Mining and Milling Co., C. L. Johnson and P. E. Johnson, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The "Western Hope" lode mining claim, sur. No. 8926, on Tenderfoot Hill; also the "Deadwood" lode mining claims, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; all of said mining claims being situate in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso county, Colorado; also lot No. 3 in Emerton's sub-division of block 24, in addition 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Champagne Mining and Milling company, C. L. Johnson and P. E. Johnson, in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 25th day of June, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

C. W. HAINES, Attorney.
Date of first publication June 27, 1895.
Date of last publication, July 18, 1895.

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showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

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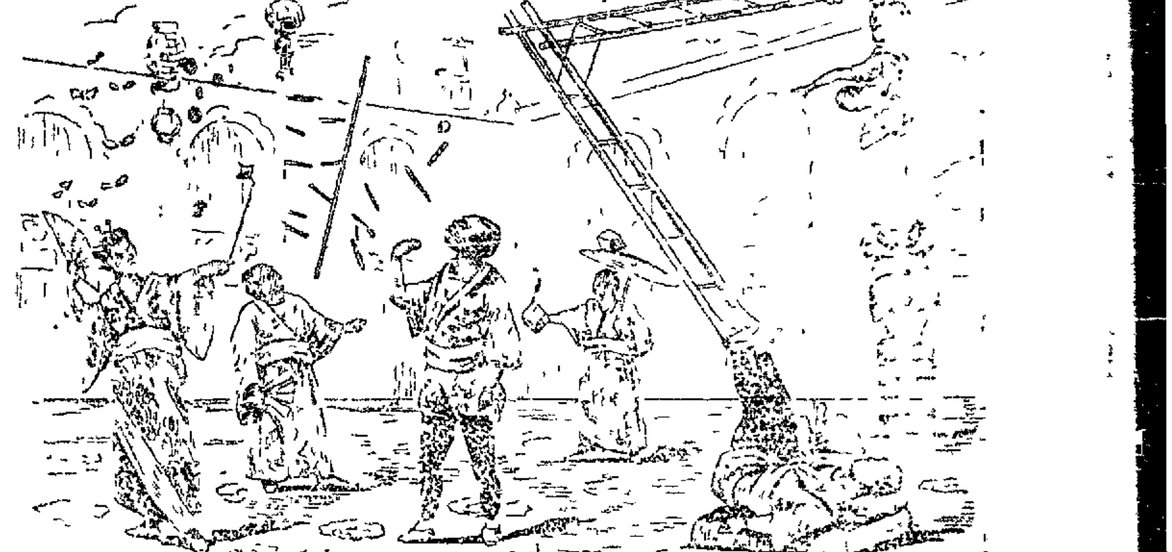
Thursday, July

The Greatest, Largest, Grandest and Best of America's Amusement Enterprises. Finest Horses and Greatest Array of Circus Talent of any Show on Earth.



NO WONDER IT IS GREAT.

3 Rings, 2 Stages, ½-mile Race Track, Colossal Menagerie, Royal Aquarium, 4 trains, 10 acres Canvas, 20,000 Seats, 1,500 Employes, $4,000 Daily Expenses, 100 Phenomenal Acts, 20 Hurricane Races, 25 Clowns, 6 Bands, 50 Cages, 15 Open Dens, Herd of Elephants, Drove of Camels, World's Renowned Performers, Every Great Act Known.

CAPITAL, - - - - $3,000,000.00

Excursions Will Be Run

On every line of travel to enable visitors from a distance to attend the exhibitions of this, the greatest show of the modern world. Trains will arrive in time to witness the monster, majestic, spectacular, grand, free

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50 FREE EXHIBITIONS DAILY. 50

Experienced Detectives in Attendance. They are constantly on the watch to protect the public from the operations of gamblers and swindlers. Remember the Date.

LINUS E. SHERMAN.

U. S. Surveyor ... Attorney

Mining, Patents, Adverses, and all Land Office business. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

109 E. Huerfano St. - Colorado Springs

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of Fifty-six and 85-100 dollars ($56.85) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against O. S. Loomis, Amos Terrill, Isaac Hutchins, Jack Brown, Robert Finley and The National Improvement Company, in favor of D. W. Cell and E. A. Smith, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said O. S. Loomis, Amos Terrill, Isaac Hutchins, Jack N. Brown, Robert Finley and The National Improvement Company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The "Terrill" Ditch No. 25, of Irrigation District No. 10, priority No. 28, taken out of Fountain Creek, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendants in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 12th day of July, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 12th day of June, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

First publication, June 20, 1895.
Last publication, July 11, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars ($427.00) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against F. H. Strong, in favor of The Shields-Morley Grocery Company, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattles of the said F. H. Strong, I have levied on the following property, to wit: An undivided one-half interest in the "Dixie" lode mining claim, an undivided one fourth interest in the "Stella Girl" lode mining claim; all the interest of said defendant, F. H. Strong, in and to the "Russell and Dixon" lode mining claim, the "Little Edith" and the "Mountain Goat" lode mining claims; and an undivided 15-12 interest in the "City View" lode mining claim; and an undivided one-sixth interest in the "Lizzie Eleanor" lode mining claim, all of said mining claims being situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named F. H. Strong, in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House, in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 21st day of June, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

First publication, June 27, 1895.
Last publication, July 18, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of thirty six and 85-100 dollars ($36.85) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Caribou Mining company in favor of The Morrell Hardware company out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Caribou Mining company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The "Bertha B" mining lode, situate in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Caribou Mining company, in and to the above described property, on Saturday the 6th day of July, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 10th day of June 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

E. G. VANATTA, Attorney.
Date of first publication June 13, 1895.
Date of last publication July 3, 1895.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred nineteen and 25-100 dollars ($119.25), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Railway Conductors Mining and Milling company, in favor of George Bently et al. out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Railway Conductors Mining and Milling company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: The "J. J. L." and the "Home" lode mining claims, U. S. survey No. 7349, situate in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named Railway Conductors Mining and Milling company, in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 7th day of June, 1895.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication June 13, 1895.
Date of last publication July 3, 1895.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of William C. Newport, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1895, being one of the regular days of the July term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Anna B. Newport, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 5, 1895.

ANNA B. NEWPORT,
Executrix of the Estate of William C. Newport, Deceased.